

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Twenty Pages

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ATLANTIC EDITION

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WORLD SERVICE STUDY OFFERED AT LOS ANGELES

Four-Year Course Arranged at University of International Relations

EDUCATION ALLIED WITH WORLD PEACE

Degrees of Bachelor of Foreign Service to Be Conferred—50 Students Enrolled

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—College training in foreign affairs, with a degree of bachelor of foreign service as its badge of distinction and an ultimate career of world service its goal, is attracting many students to the Los Angeles University of International Relations which recently opened here with an enrollment of 50 students.

The new university was chartered four years ago and has since been developing its courses and procedure, this being the first year that it has offered a full course leading to a degree. It is expected to take an active part in the next session of the Institute of International Relations, to be held at Riverside, Calif., from Dec. 10 to 14, where the major subject for consideration will be what may be made a practical and potent ally of peace.

According to O. W. E. Cook, professor of political science and special faculty adviser to students of foreign service, the total enrollment of the university this year is expected greatly to exceed the opening day's attendance.

Two European Faculty Members

Students just entering on university work as well as graduates from other institutions as distant as New York have enrolled for the four-year course in world affairs. Two European faculty members are included in the staff of the university: Dr. Rudolph Hirschberg of the University of Königsberg, and Constanza Maria Loschi of Rome.

Foreign educational tours for next summer are already being planned by the new university, including one to five nations of the Far East and another to Latin America. An International House has also been established by the university as a common gathering place for students from other lands where they may meet the American students.

The announced purpose of the new university is to advance the cause of world peace through the development of a class of men trained for consular and diplomatic service, as commercial and business administrators in foreign lands, and as instructors in departments related to world affairs in colleges and universities.

Commerce and Diplomacy

The university was formed, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, chancellor of the Institute of International Relations, said, "in response to the growing interest in international problems following the rapid expansion of foreign trade and the development of many organized movements upon a higher plane, both in matters of commerce and in affairs of diplomacy."

"Heretofore we have placed too little emphasis upon the possibilities and power of world commerce in determining international relations."

(Continued on Page 16 Column 6)

Statuettes in Wax Make Famous Group

Miniature Figures Dressed in Minute Detail of Period to Be Shown in Museum

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Five new statuettes are almost ready to join the three wax miniature representations of Martin Van Buren, Mrs. Angelina Van Buren and Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, which the Brooklyn Museum placed on exhibit a few weeks ago as a nucleus of 50 such representations being made by members of Columbia County Historical Society.

The new statuettes are Washington Irving, Jonas Bronck, first settler of the Bronx; Mrs. Charles James Come, founder and president of the Columbia County Historical Society, and two wax figures representing a Quaker and a Shaker.

The purpose of the group is to depict famous American characters and great care is being taken in dressing the statuettes in the authentic fashions of their day. They are primarily for the benefit of students of history so that they may visualize the persons whom they study. The collection will be a permanent exhibit at the society's "House of History," at Kinderhook, N. Y. It is expected that the entire number will be completed by Feb. 1, when they will be shown at the Astor Hotel, coincident with the society's annual meeting. Following that they will be on view at the museum for a time.

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Ohio Town Aids Tourists by Lifting Parking Ban

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Findlay, O.

A RESULT of efforts by the Findlay Automobile Club, "courtesy cards" will be issued to tourists granting visitors the privilege of downtown parking longer than the regular two-hour limit.

During the last season more than 20,000 tourists visited the local camp. Tourists are loud in their praise of the privileges offered, including the free use of gas, electricity, water, community kitchen and shower baths.

Scope of Field for Women to Undergo Study

N. E. A. Official in Double Capacity to Head Business Women's Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Coincident with the appointment of Miss Charl O. Williams, field secretary of the National Education Association, to serve as education chairman of the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the federation has announced that it will undertake a vocational survey this year in 932 communities to discover what facilities exist to guide women in their choice of occupation.

Through the member clubs it is expected that the officials at federation headquarters in New York City will be able to assemble a card catalogue showing the occupation of each of the 51,000 women in the organization, a list of what each community offers in the way of vocational training and guidance, and a library of vocational information to serve as a model for volumes to be placed on the bookshelves of the individual clubs.

Seek Aid to Right Spending

At the same time an effort is being made to gather information regarding the raising and expenditure of the thousands of dollars which each year go through the scholarship treasuries of the local branches by which women already in business are bringing training and education within reach of younger girls. From this information Miss Frances Cummings, national education secretary, will compile a guide of the best methods for administering such funds.

Meanwhile a comparison of the occupational history of 14,000 members in the organization is underway at the University of Michigan, from which it is expected to compile figures regarding the education and opportunities of these women, their responsibilities for housekeeping or support of dependents, their manner of living, their savings and their plans for the future.

The rural girl is not forgotten on the federation program, since town organizations hope to bring groups of farm girls to visit them for a day's sightseeing trip in shops and industries. There is a double purpose in these visits, the town girls hoping to aid the rural girls in their choice of occupations and also to point out to them the wisdom in going to the city without specialized training for an occupation and without funds sufficient to last until they can be placed in business.

Reported Teachers Well Off

"In my office for the National Education Association and the Federation, we hope to bring business and teachers closer together than they are now," said Miss Williams in an interview at the national headquarters. "While many teachers belong to the federation, there are thousands of others too busy with their own professional groups to come into contact with these others."

"I want them to understand the business women, but most of all I want to take back to the teachers a contentment with their own positions. No one defends teaching salaries of \$700 and \$800 a year, but I want the teachers to see that the whole their salaries, the certainty of tenure, the provision for retirement funds and the amount of freedom from work during the year gives them a distinct advantage in comparison with many of these other women in business and professions."

The second category comprises telegrams made up of words of not more than five letters. Regarding these no restrictions are made. The charge for messages belonging to the first category will be at the ordinary rate with a minimum charge of four words, and words in the second category will be at two-thirds the ordinary rate, with a minimum charge of four words.

In both categories the address and signature will be charged at the rate of 15 letters to the word. In the case of words not in code appearing in a code message, or telegrams made up of a mixture of code and ordinary words, these will be charged at the rate of 10 letters to a word in the first category, five letters to a word in the second category. After the adoption of the above proposals the conference appointed a committee to examine them in detail.

Commander MacMillan will add a seaplane to his equipment on the forthcoming expedition, on which he intends to leave next June. He can accomplish more in one day toward mapping the 300 miles of uncharted

"We fed them and clothed them. The result was that we soon had more Indians than we knew what to do with. We then constructed an Indian house in order to give them a place of their own. Dr. Duncan Strong of the Field Museum in Chicago attached to our party as an anthropologist, passed six weeks with them and found them friendly indeed."

"They are a hardy tribe, much like the western Indians, tall, lanky and raw boned. I have seen them going around with bare chests and legs when it was 30 to 40 degrees below zero. Dr. Strong believes that they are a branch of the Cree Indians and were driven north to escape the conflicts in progress in their original homes. The tribe today numbers perhaps more than 200."

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"In a special laboratory, now being equipped at the institute, Dr. Rossby will lead students into studies in dynamic meteorology, and applications of thermodynamics and hydrodynamics to the subject. Theories as to the general circulation of the atmosphere and cloud formation will also be studied. Among the students registered for the course are six United States naval officers.

Institute's Facilities Taxed

An indication of the increased interest in aviation is given by the institute in an announcement, just made, that due to an increase in enrollment of 133 per cent in courses for instruction and research in aeronautical engineering, only 50 per cent of those applying can be accepted this year.

"Political parties are necessary.

Their constant struggle for supremacy is a prime factor in the sanity and stability of the government of our country. The General Federation, however, having 14,000

members to be completed by Feb. 1, when they will be shown at the Astor Hotel, coincident with the society's annual meeting. Following that they will be on view at the museum for a time.

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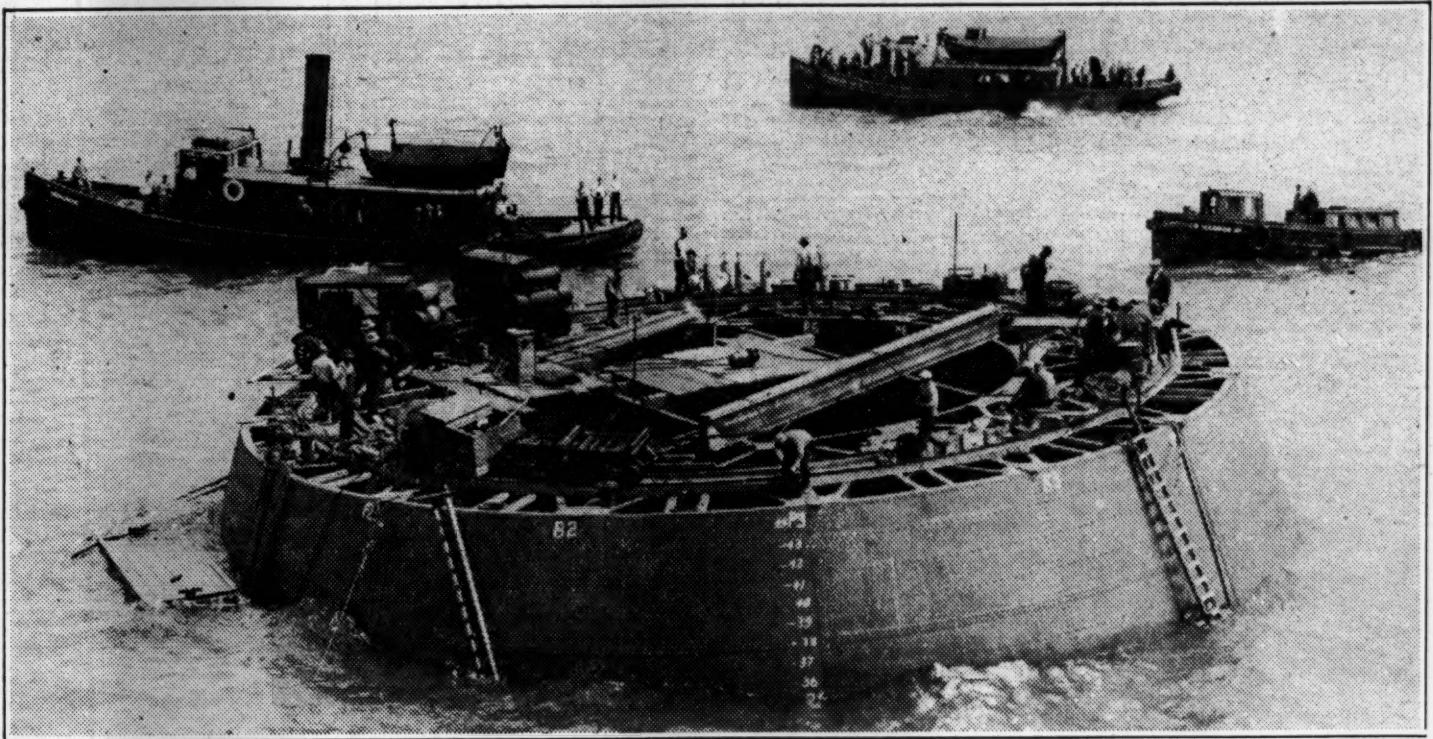
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This Cup to Pour 700,000,000 Gallons of Water a Day Into Chicago



This Device Which Cost \$450,000 Is Made of Steel and Sets 35 Feet Deep in Lake Michigan Some Distance Off the Shore of Chicago. Its Base Will Be Embedded in Concrete and When It Is Finished Will Augment the City's Water Supply by Many Millions of Gallons Daily. This Is the Newest of Several "Cribs," As They Are Called, and Is Connected to City Reservoirs by a Tunnel Running Deep Under the Bed of the Lake. It Was Built Inshore and Towed to Its Position. These Are Necessary to the Comparative Shallow Water Near the Chicago Shore Line. Cleveland Also Has One.

NEW CABLE CODE SYSTEM VOTED AT CONFERENCE

MacMillan Tells How Odd Hotel Plan Won Over Labrador Indians

Lodging and Food for Nasco Tribe Breaks Down Barrier That Has Prevented Study of a Strange People of the Frozen Wastes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—In northern Labrador, where nameless rivers cut their way through jagged mountains to the sea, there has just been erected one of the strangest "hotels" in the world.

This "hotel" contains four beds, a stove and a supply of fuel. Its guests, natives of the Nasco tribe, are believed by Commander Donald B. MacMillan, the arctic explorer, to be the most primitive Indians of the North American continent to-day.

Anthropologists had never been able to study this tribe. No one could approach and make friends of them. They remained apart, apprehensive of the Eskimo and the white man. By an unforeseen incident, Commander MacMillan was able to gain their confidence. He built a "hotel" for them, which they began to visit in increasing numbers.

As a result, Commander MacMillan expects to obtain important anthropological data through a study of them during his next expedition.

During the expedition, from which he returned recently, he charted nearly 4000 miles of new territory by the use of dog team and snowmobile.

Reported Families in Want

"We built our base on Anatalak Bay, an uncharted harbor 25 miles from 'Nain.' Commander MacMillan said in describing his recent explorations. "Our first contact with the Nasco Indians came when two of their men reached our camp with word that their families were starving."

"We fed them and clothed them.

The result was that we soon had more Indians than we knew what to do with. We then constructed an Indian house in order to give them a place of their own. Dr. Duncan Strong of the Field Museum in Chicago attached to our party as an anthropologist, passed six weeks with them and found them friendly indeed."

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Tomorrow on the Antiques Page

Bill Scriggins Holds an Auction

SCRIGGINS is a genial Yankee

unsound, unscientific, and wasteful, and should be amended at the coming session of Congress.

"In the case of the South, Zone III, the Davis-Dill clause drastically limits and reduces the number of smaller stations—those of 50, 100 and 500 watts, rendering a local or community service—as compared with the great number of such local and regional stations which might operate in the South with entire satisfaction.

"This limitation of the number of small stations to an artificial total barely one-ninth the number the South otherwise could have, follows from the fact that under the Davis-Dill equalizing clause, the Southern Zone, though stretching 2000 miles from North Carolina to Texas, can have not more stations than can operate satisfactorily in the geographically small First Zone, which is about one-ninth the area of the Southern Zone."

South Specially Affected

"Thus, the number of local stations which can operate in Zone 1, without interference, becomes the maximum allowable to all the other zones. As the result of this feature alone, it is estimated that some 315 southern towns which might now or later have broadcasting stations up to 100 watts, without interfering with any other locality, are artificially prevented from obtaining licenses under the Davis-Dill act."

"In the Fifth Zone, which includes the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain territory, two-fifths of the United States, both the larger and smaller stations will be put to the necessity of dividing time and doubling up on wavelengths, in order simply to comply with the literal requirement that the total number of wavelengths in use in Zone V shall be equal to the number in use in other zones."

"Owing to the isolation of Zone V, lying nearly 2000 miles west of the rest of the country, its stations have heretofore been advantageously occupying some 66 different wavelengths and might continue to do so, full-time, without any disturbance to the rest of the world. But, under the Davis-Dill act, these coast stations will have to divide time on 37 wavelengths, while the adjoining wavelengths stand idle."

"The number of local stations in the vast expanses of Zone V will also be limited to the number that is operable satisfactorily in Zone I, with only one-fifteenth the area. In this way, at least 450 towns and villages in the Pacific and Rocky Mountain country, which might now or later have ambitions for local 100-watt broadcasting stations, and could have them without interfering with anyone, are automatically ruled off the radio map."

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue Branch: Friday Night Club, Young Men's Club, Young Men's Division Club Room, 7:30. Room A. C. Room 100, 7:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Boilermaker Trial," 8:30. Shubert—"The Nineteenth Hour," 8:30. Shubert—"The Golden Dawn," 8:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Mitchell, prominent Political Rally of the Women's Republican Club.

Will Irwin, American author, speaker, and war correspondent for the Associated and American countries, Speaker Henry Harriman estate, Newton, afternoon.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Huntington Avenue Branch: Boston Yacht Club, ship final, Court 2, 4 p.m.

Exhibitions

Children's Museum, Jamaica Way. Open daily, 9 to 5. Sundays, 12 to 5. Free.

Museum of Natural History. Admission free. Natural history and ethnological exhibits. Water colors of New England fall fruits through Sept. 25.

Museum of Fine Arts: Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through Tuesdays and Wednesdays. Closed on Thursdays and Fridays. Open to the public on Saturday afternoons.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge. Open daily, 10 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—Colonial, early English and Dutch furniture and modern paintings.

Grace Horne Gallery, 100 Newbury Street, Boston. Through Sept. 25.

Stewart Stevens. Through to Sept. 25.

Book of the Month Club, Park Street.

—General summer exhibition.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street, Boston. General exhibition by members of the Guild.

Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street, Boston. Through Sept. 25.

—Exhibition of white soap sculpture, Sept. 15-29. Also Durer prints, and others by Maxfield Parrish.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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BREAK IN PARTY LINES SHOWN IN DIGEST POLL

Hoover Ahead in Early Returns, but Smith Gains Most in Shifts

A shift in political party lines is plainly discernible in the early returns from the 19,000,000 ballots being distributed in a nation-wide presidential straw vote conducted by the Literary Digest.

Compilations from five states, while showing better than a two-to-one preference for Mr. Hoover, nevertheless indicate a strong swing of Republican votes of 1924 into the Smith column and an apparent reluctance of Democratic voters to leave their own standard. In short, while Mr. Hoover's total of 21,756 votes shows greatest gain from his own party, with only 2416 former Democrats coming over to his standard, Governor Smith's total of 10,222 was made possible by 4455 votes from Republican ranks.

Thus far early voting in the gigantic poll, which is of singular importance owing to the accuracy of the findings, has shown a poll conducted by the same periodical in 1924, shows a strong tendency on the part of voters to be governed by the issues of the campaign rather than by party lines.

Shift in Party Lines

Analyzing the vote from the tables supplied by the Literary Digest, it is found that Governor Smith receives over 43 per cent of his strength from one-half of the Democratic vote in that State is coming from former Republicans. In New Jersey also more than 50 per cent of his total poll comes from Democratic voters in the last Presidential election. Contrariwise, Mr. Hoover obtained more than 73 per cent of his total votes from Republican voters of 1924 with gain of only 11 per cent from the Democratic ranks.

The five states—Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Wisconsin—have submitted a total thus far of approximately \$2,000,000 votes, a percentage of 67.3 going to the Republican candidate, 21.6 per cent going to the Democratic, and the other 2.1 per cent divided among the three minor candidates.

These early comers, however, the national weekly says, are but a mere vanguard to the hosts of returns expected from the 19,000,000 ballots which will have been distributed before the straw vote is completed and, while they may show a large plurality for the Republican nominee, they are not to be construed as pointing to an easy Republican victory.

Compared With 1924 Poll

"For a number of reasons," the paper continues, "it would be premature to consider these figures closely indicative of the final results of the Digest's poll. Perhaps a significant commentary on the present figures may be furnished by analogous figures from the Digest's presidential poll of 1924, when 16,000,000 ballots were sent out. The first scattering votes in that poll gave Mr. Coolidge 16,071, Mr. Davis 3792, Mr. La Follette's vote in that poll, given as 5596 in the first published scattering return, was drawn, to all appearances, fully as much from Republicans as from Democratic sources, so that the Republican candidate began with a lead of more than four to one over the Democratic rival. In the end, the increase of the Democratic vote brought the Democratic total up to practically one-half of the Coolidge vote, a percentage which was shown by the actual election to be substantially correct. The present poll stands with practically the same proportion of votes, two to one in favor of the Republicans, with which the 1924 poll ended, and it remains to be seen whether the Democrats can increase their percentage as substantially as they did in the course of the last poll. Such an increase would indicate a very close election.

"Four years ago our poll was the target for plenty of criticism—until the day after election. According to our poll Mr. Coolidge was due to receive 56.50 per cent of the vote. When the ballots were counted he actually got 55.21. The error was less than 2 per cent. In our poll Mr. La Follette's

FIRST RETURNS OF THE 1928 PRESIDENTIAL POLL

From The Literary Digest of September 22, 1928

HOOVER	HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1924					HOW THE SAME VOTERS VOTED IN 1928						
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	F. Lab.	Proh.	No Vote	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	F. Lab.	Proh.	No Vote
CALIFORNIA.....	49	32	1	1	1	2	141	145	126	14	9	23
MASSACHUSETTS.....	567	439	282	5	5	141	105	240	9	1	12	12
NEBRASKA.....	2,340	1,515	430	28	28	367	1,136	434	468	25	1	208
NEW JERSEY.....	15,420	11,671	1,507	62	1	7	2,172	6,586	2,829	2,451	147	4
WISCONSIN.....	2,688	2,057	150	39	1	5	436	1,815	961	424	73	2
	21,756	16,009	2,416	137	2	14	3,175	10,222	4,455	3,631	263	5
												1,864

VOTES FOR MINOR CANDIDATES												
THOMAS	1928 How the same voters voted in 1924					1928 How the same voters voted in 1928					VARNEY	
	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	F. Lab.	Proh.	No Vote	Rep.	Dem.	Soc.	F. Lab.	Proh.	
CALIFORNIA.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
MARYLAND.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
NEBRASKA.....	9	1	4	2	2	8	3	2	12	2	4	6
NEW JERSEY.....	165	23	12	78	1	51	69	9	27	9	3	12
WISCONSIN.....	35	9	6	13	1	7	16	1	2	7	20	1
	212	34	23	94	1	60	93	13	8	34	38	6
												34

MacMillan Tells How Odd Hotel Plan Won Over Labrador Indians

(Continued from Page 1)

carried one state, Mr. Davis 12 and Mr. Coolidge 35. These numbers turned out to be exactly correct, except that Kentucky and Oklahoma, listed in our poll as Democratic and Republican, appeared in the final return in just the opposite categories, going Republican and Democratic instead.

"As a southern editor remarked after election day, the Digest poll had an effect of 'almost frightened precision.' A Tennessee editor said that the results of the election 'certainly have established conclusively that the figures the Digest printed were not propaganda, but a prediction of excellence seldom equaled.'

Smith Gains G. O. P. Votes

The early returns from Wisconsin, some 4500 votes, show that more than one-half of the Democratic vote in that State is coming from former Republicans. In New Jersey also more than 50 per cent of his total poll comes from Democratic voters in the last Presidential election. Contrariwise, Mr. Hoover obtained more than 73 per cent of his total votes from Republican voters of 1924 with gain of only 11 per cent from the Democratic ranks.

Republicans Encouraged

The early returns from the tables supplied by the Literary Digest, it is found that Governor Smith receives over 43 per cent of his strength from one-half of the Democratic vote in that State is coming from former Republicans. In New Jersey also more than 50 per cent of his total poll comes from Democratic voters in the last Presidential election. Contrariwise, Mr. Hoover obtained more than 73 per cent of his total votes from Republican voters of 1924 with gain of only 11 per cent from the Democratic ranks.

Find Labrador Coast Sinking

"All of the books say that the Labrador coast is rising," he continues. "Our research has shown that it is sinking. High up, 400 feet above sea level, there are beaches still left on benches of rock which show evidence of having once been beaten by the waves of the sea. Geologists have drawn their conclusions from this evidence. It proves only that the coast of Labrador did rise at one time.

"Our subsequent research has shown that the coast movement has since reversed. Our bench marks and levels disclose a sinking movement."

The numerous lakes in Labrador, affording "continuous" landing fields, made aerial mapping particularly suited to the expedition's needs. Commander MacMillan said. Open water is available for landing from July to October, while an airplane can land on skis during three additional months, giving a long flying season. But despite the fact that he will use aircraft for mapping work, Commander MacMillan does not believe that further north in the Arctic regions, the airplane has yet proved of practical value.

"It is an entirely different thing

BUREAUS READY TO HELP POSTAL MOVE ON FRAUD

Join Bankers and Others in Efforts to Get 100 More Inspectors.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Support of the campaign to get 100 inspectors added to the United States Post Office Department in the move against use of the mails for fraud was pledged here, by the annual convention of the Better Business Bureau Commission. A resolution to that end was passed in response to an appeal made by Henry R. Hayes, president of the Investment Bankers' Association of America.

Better Business Bureaus in 47 cities are taking an active part in the campaign, joining forces with the investment bankers and security commissioners in all parts of the United States. Mr. Hayes pointed out that an appropriation of \$500,000 must be added to the post office budget by Congress to put on more inspectors.

How the lack of sufficient help in the postal inspection force has made a big gap in the front line of the battle against the stock "faker" and the charlatan broker was told by Mr. Hayes.

Nation Well-Equipped
"There is no need for a federal 'blue-sky' law, paralleling those of the states," he said. "The Post Office Department can do all that such a federal law could do; the trouble is that it is now swamped, buried under a load of investigations far too great for its staff of 500 clerks, inspectors and attorneys to handle."

"Rich and powerful swindlers will oppose our move to get more help in the Post Office Inspectors' Department; that is why we need the aid of Better Business Bureaus and all other fraud-fighting agencies in securing this appropriation for the department."

Some new method of attack must be used against the "tipster sheet" evil in stock selling, said W. P. Colis, head of the New York Better Business Bureau, who estimated that 35 such sheets were operating in his city.

"They send out thousands of copies of their publications," he said, "which in many cases imitate the market letter of the legitimate broker. This publication gives information about certain sound, honest investments, but alongside this information it gives equal prom-

nence to the 'gyp' issues it is touting. This tip sheet is followed up with letters, then telegrams and finally a long-distance telephone call. They telephone to any part of the country in the effort to hook a 'sucker'."

What Makes Tipster Possible

"There are five elements that make the tipster evil possible; first, a corporation that needs badly to dispose of some of its 'free stock'; second, mailing lists of those who have money to invest; third, unsupervised and unscrupulous stock exchanges; fourth, a 'boiler-room' where telephone salesmen may work; and fifth, a period of rising prices when predictions of gains seem in line with the general trend."

"It is hard to get evidence against these tipsters. They do business at points far scattered from New York. They keep no records of sales or the salesmen who close them, and they have a system of getting back the evidence of stock certificates from disgruntled clients who might start an investigation. This system includes a 'fake' investors' protective service which writes to all customers offering to get back half of the money they lost, either free of charge or at a 10 per cent commission. Thus the prospective complainants are induced to part with evidence which might be used to convict the tipster."

To buy securities from a stranger soliciting over the telephone, I believe the public is already beginning to get tired of this fraud."

Our play from the Better Business Bureaus for mining stocks was asked by Berlin Boyd, manager of the Denver Better Business Bureau. He said there was a tendency to regard all mining issues as dangerous. He pointed out the importance of mining promotion in developing the mineral resources of the Nation, and said that a liberal attitude should be taken toward honest mining promotion as long as the speculative nature of the offering is made plain to the prospective purchaser.

Sea Depth Echoes Guide Leviathan

Fathometer Proves Success in Darkness and Fog in Indicating Shallows

Submarine echoes now guide the liner Leviathan as it approaches the shallowing waters of the United States or European coasts. Successful installation on the big ship of fathometers, which tell instantly the depth of water underneath the keel through measuring sound waves reflected from the bottom, is announced by William Perrott, operating manager of the United States Lines.

Mr. Perrott states, following the initial trip of the Leviathan since the installation, that he not only favors fathometers for all ships of the United States Lines, but that he has recommended to the American Committee of the International Conference on Safety at Sea, which meets in London next year, that fathometers be endorsed as standard equipment for all passenger vessels.

The fathometer is especially valuable in approaching land where knowledge of depth is most important," said Mr. Perrott. "With his aid the Leviathan is able to pick up the 100-fathom curve off the Grand Banks at full speed, where formerly it was necessary to slow down to permit heaving the lead to obtain a sounding."

The fathometer, which works equally well in darkness or fog, has been promoted by the Submarine Signal Company of Boston, in cooperation with various government departments. Installations have been made on all large ships of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and in the navies of other important maritime nations.

OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE SOLD

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The purchase of the old-established house of Morgan & Scott, publishers of Moody and Sankey's Hymn Book, has been completed by Sir Leon Levison, president of the International Hebrew Christian Alliance, on behalf of Marshall Brothers of Paternoster Row, owners of the copyright of C. H. Spurgeon's sermons, of which they have sold 3,000,000 copies in the past 20 years.

POT ROAST
is delicious with the brown gravy well seasoned with
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE

TEXT BOOK CASE

A very practical case for use when traveling or at home. This is of leather in the best quality of leather, and is very strong. It is half hand bound making it strong and durable. It is very light. Fastened with compressing snap when closed. Guaranteed to be exactly as described.

So Good!

Try these delicious figs at my risk and expense.

Do you like those big, tender, skinless preserved figs that are sold in cans and claim at 40c a portion? Wish you like to get some of the same figs at a price that is only a fraction of what you paid before?

If so, I will gladly send you at my risk and expense a box containing one dozen figs, the finest figs known; big, plump, delicious and tender. When the box reaches you, open a can—let the box carefully try it as a breakfast dish or dessert. Then if you want to keep them, send me your check for \$2.80 (\$4.35 west of the Mississippi) to cover the expense. If you don't think they are the finest figs you ever tasted—return the eleven remaining cans to me and you won't owe me a cent.

Send no money—Just the coupon

Don't miss this real treat, simply fill in the attached coupon and mail it now—while you think of it.

DELAINE BROWN,
1510 Girard Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

Send me, at your expense, your special package of one dozen tins of delicious, plump figs.

Other tins \$1.00 each. \$2.80 each.

N. B. When ordering #1650 please print name and address.

Will print your name in gold on inside if desired \$0 extra. Postage pre-paid anywhere in the United States. Write for illustrated circular of other leather goods.

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SMITH CHARGES G. O. P. RAISED RELIGIOUS ISSUE

Vigorously Criticizes Bolters
and Defends His Record
in Speech

By A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — The question of his religion and the use of it, as he charged, by the Republicans as a campaign argument against him was discussed here by Governor Smith.

The speech is one of the most unusual in the history of American presidential politics. The Democratic candidate displayed much bitterness in his manner and the use of expressions. He declared that he discussed the subject against the advice of his friends.

Much attention was directed by Governor Smith against the political activity of Robert L. Owen, former Democratic Senator from this State, who repudiated the nominee because of his wet stand and Tammany affiliations and is now campaigning for Herbert Hoover.

Criticized Owen

Governor Smith asserted that Mr. Owen's insurgency is due to religious grounds. He accused him of taking part in what Governor Smith declared was a widespread under-cover campaign, directed against him solely because of his Roman Catholic faith.

Much acerbity characterized the speaker's comments on his Republican opponents during his gubernatorial career. He characterized the press bureau of the New York Republican Committee as the "busiest little-tavern this country has produced."

As a record of the esteem in which he is held, both personally and as a state executive, he quoted from statements made about him by such nationally known New York Republicans as Charles E. Hughes, Nicholas Murray Butler and the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, dean of the Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine of New York City.

27,500 Hear Smith

In the main hall of the auditorium the crowd numbered 5000. Two wings, out of view of the speaker, also filled, were estimated to have held 7000. There were 500 seats on the stage, the attendees outside the building were estimated at 15,000.

Upon his arrival in the city in the morning he was paraded through the streets which were well lined with onlookers. Several companies of the state guard were on duty throughout the day.

In the main hall there were cheers and applause throughout the speech, but only from part of the crowd. The last part of the address was received with a marked diminution of applause. Many in the rear of the hall began to leave toward the end. At no time was there a demonstration in which the entire audience joined such as took place during his Omaha speech.

Trying Time for Smith Party

The Smith party, sitting in the front row on the platform, was under obvious tension throughout the address. Upon return of some of its members to their hotel afterward they admitted that the occasion had been a trying one for them.

On the platform were seated the Rev. M. F. Ham, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City, who has been campaigning against Governor Smith, and the Rev. John Roach Stratton of New York, who challenged the candidate to a debate there. Dr. Stratton will speak about Governor Smith in the same auditorium the night following his address.

The address on his religion and what he characterizes as the "whispering campaign" was delivered here for strategical purposes. There have been considerable Democratic defections in Oklahoma this year on the presidential ticket, the Democratic campaigners charging that this is on religious grounds. They also assert that the state is a center for the so-called "whispering campaign."

Party in Fractional Struggle

The Democratic Party in Oklahoma is embroiled in a bitter fractional struggle, between adherents of Gov. Henry F. Johnston and those who are opposed to him within his own party. Governor Johnston is not up for re-election this year, but the State Legislature is. A group of Democratic legislators endeavored last winter to bring about the impeachment of the State Executive. He refused to convene a special session of the Legislature, and when the legislators attempted to meet he called out the state guard and re-

used to allow them the use of the State House.

The fight is over the re-election of the legislators seeking the Governor's removal. He is supporting Republicans in some counties against his Democratic opponents. As a result of this strenuous intra-party division the Democratic campaign for the national ticket has been considerably embarrassed in the State.

Unity on G. O. P. Ticket

There has been some slight disagreement among the Republicans over campaign management, but there is complete unity and cooperation for the national ticket. This situation has so far given Mr. Hoover an important edge in the campaign in Oklahoma.

Governor Smith's speech, according to associates who are counseling him on his tour, was designed to unify the State's Democrats on an issue in which they could work together in harmony. Its purpose was also to give impetus to a national attack that the Democratic National Committee is getting into action against what they charge is a "whispering campaign." Directed against the candidate's personal life and his religion.

The discussion of these topics here will be the last he will make on them during the rest of the campaign, Governor Smith asserted.

Compete Career With Coolidge's

An extensive survey of his legislative and appointive record during his four terms as Governor of New York was expounded by the candidate. He drew a comparison between his vetoes and appointments with those of President Coolidge.

He charged that his Republican opponents are challenging his religious belief in order to distract the electorate from the "real issues and to fasten their minds on un-democratic and un-American secret propaganda."

"I propose," Governor Smith said, as he launched into his discussion of the religious question, "to drag out into the open what has been whispered to you."

The hostility to him because of his Tammany membership, Governor Smith declared, was not grounded on that reason at all, but was really directed against his religion. He read the list of his appointees to sustain his assertion that religion has not influenced him in selecting the men and women he has chosen for state offices. He pointed to the fact that not one of his nominations has ever been rejected by the New York State Senate.

School Appropriations Increased

He also declared that in his eight years as Governor of New York the appropriations for the public schools of the State have been increased from \$1,500,000 to \$86,000,000.

There was no reference in the speech to his wet stand. He pointed to his address in Omaha as proof of his understanding of the farm issue. Republican disclaimers of approval or authorization of attacks on him because of his religion were rejected by Governor Smith as hypocritical.

"I haven't heard any of them disclaim responsibility for what Mrs. Willebrandt said," he declared. "She is a Deputy Attorney-General of the United States. She went before the Methodist conference of Methodists and said to them, 'There are 600,000 of you Methodists in Ohio alone, enough to put his election over. Write your people.'

"That is separation of church and state for you. I ask you all, and I am in all franchises and cities, don't need to answer it except by looking at me with a smile. What would be said around this country if a member of my cabinet, if an attaché of the Democratic administration at Albany, were to appear before a convention of Roman Catholic clerics and make that kind of a statement?"

The statement was applauded.

The speech that Governor Smith made in the auditorium while following the substance of the prepared copy given to the press earlier in the day was much more vehement and bitter in its language.

Speech Praised by Party Leaders

Democratic leaders of the state expressed themselves as pleased with the subject of the Governor's speech and the way he discussed it. Thomas Gore, former Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, lauded the address and declared it would aid the candidate in his campaign in the country at large as well as in the state. Scott Ferris, Democratic Na-

tionals, asserted that the speech was delivered here for strategical purposes.

There have been considerable Democratic defections in Oklahoma this year on the presidential ticket, the Democratic campaigners charging that this is on religious grounds. They also assert that the state is a center for the so-called "whispering campaign."

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tional Committee, expressed the same view.

Governor Johnston, who made an address of welcome, and Lee Cruse, former Governor of Oklahoma, who introduced the candidate, also praised the speech.

In the course of his prepared address, from which he departed somewhat in actual delivery, Governor Smith said, in part:

"I shall speak openly on the things about which people have been whispering to you."

"A former Senator from your own State, member of my own party, has deserted the party which honored him upon the pretense, as he states it, that because I am a member of Tammany Hall I am not entitled to your support for the high office to which I have been nominated. Here tonight I shall speak the truth and the sincerity of that pretense. I demand it as a subterfuge to cover treason to the fundamentals of Jeffersonian Democracy and of American lib-

Defends Record

"What he says, however, has been seized upon by the enemies of the Democratic Party and the foes of progressive government. They have thus made my record an issue in this campaign. I do not hesitate to meet that issue. My record is one of which I am justly proud and it needs no defense. It is one upon which I am justified in asking your support."

"The record of accomplishment under my four administrations recommended me to the Democratic Party in the Nation, and I was nominated for the Presidency at the Houston convention on the first ballot. . . .

"One scandal connected with my administration would do more to help the Republican National Committee in its campaign against me than all the millions of dollars now being spent by them in malicious propaganda. Unfortunately for them, they cannot find it, because the truth is not there. . . .

A Red Herring

"But Senator Owen and his kind are not sincere. They know that this Tammany cry is an attempt to drag a red herring across the trail."

"I know what lies behind all this and I shall tell you. I specifically refer to the question of my religion. Ordinarily, that word should never be used in a political campaign. The necessity for using it is forced on me by Senator Owen and his kind, and I feel that at least once in this campaign, I as the candidate of the Democratic Party, owe it to the people of this country to discuss frankly and openly with them this attempt of Senator Owen and the forces behind him to inject bigotry, hatred, intolerance and un-American sectarian division into a campaign which should be an intelligent debate of the important issues which confront the American people. . . .

"The Grand Dragon of the Realm of Arkansas, writing to a citizen of that State, urges my defeat because I am a Catholic, and in the letter suggests to the man, who happened to be a delegate to the Democratic convention, that by voting against me he was upholding American ideals and institutions as established by our forefathers."

"The Grand Dragon that thus advised a delegate to the national convention to vote against me because of my religion is a member of an order known as the Ku Klux Klan, who have the effrontery to refer to themselves as 100 per cent Americans. . . .

"I would have no objection to anybody finding fault with my public record circularizing the whole United States, provided he would tell the truth. But no decent, right-minded, upstanding American citizen can for a moment countenance the shower of lying statements, with no basis

The statement was applauded.

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in fact, that have been reduced to printed matter and sent broadcast through the mails of this country.

Defends Appointments

"One he widely circulated, particularly through the southern part of the country, is that during my Governorship I appointed practically nobody to office but members of my religion."

"What are the facts? On investigation I find that in the Cabinet of the Governor sit 14 men. Three of the 14 are Catholics, 10 Protestants, and one of Jewish faith. In various bureaus and divisions of the Cabinet officers, the Governor appointed 26 people. Twelve of them are Catholics and 14 of them are Protestants. . . .

"There is an abundant reason for believing that Republicans high in the councils of the party have countenanced a large part of this form of campaign, if they have not actually promoted it."

Assaults "Whispers"

"One of the things, if not the meanest thing, in the campaign is a circular pretending to place some one of my faith in the position of seeking votes for me because of my Catholicism. Like everything of its kind, of course it is unsigned, and it would be impossible to trace its authorship. It reached me through a member of the Masonic order who turned it over to me. It is false in its every line. It was designed on its face to injure me with members of churches other than my own."

"I have emphatically declared that I did not wish any member of my faith in any part of the United States to vote for me on any religious grounds. I want them to vote for me only when in their hearts and consciences they become convinced that my election will promote the best interests of our country."

"By the same token, I cannot refrain from saying that any person who votes against me simply because of my religion is not, to my way of thinking, a good citizen. . . .

On Church and State

"The absolute separation of State and Church is part of the fundamental basis of our Constitution. I believe in that separation and in that it implies. That belief must be a part of the fundamental faith of every true American."

Governor Smith at press conference here earlier in the day definitely declared he had not endorsed the equalization fee in his speech at Omaha.

"There are four or five plans for putting into effect the purpose of McNary-Haugen bill," he said. "The means for doing so will leave up to a commission which I will appoint immediately if I am elected. The equalization fee is one of these methods. I did not approve or disapprove it."

"The thing to do in dealing with a problem such as the farm issue is first to determine the principle. That I have defined. The way best to ob-

tain the results wanted I would put in the hands of a group of experts."

"If Governor McMullen is so interested in the matter I will appoint him to the commission."

Work Says Smith's Charges Against G. O. P. Not True

"Things that are not so, are not to be dignified by denials," Dr. Herbert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said in comment on the assertions of Governor Smith at Oklahoma City that Republican party leaders have acquiesced if not participated in fomenting a religious issue in the presidential campaign.

Dr. Work, who was in Boston for conferences with New England party leaders, quoted from a letter of June 29 sent by him to the members of the national committee, which was, in part, as follows:

"The campaign policy which we propose to follow will be informative and constructive only. The promptings of conscience and personal integrity within the party are not proper subjects for political debate."

"Our speakers should be advised to express their objection to opposing candidates for the substantial reason that they are Democrats; that the election of these candidates would install the Democratic Party in control of this Government, and precedent warrants the belief that national prosperity would cease."

He then said, "The organization has not since departed from these principles, early laid down in the campaign."

"When, during the conference, the day before Governor Smith's address, one speaker mentioned religion, Dr. Work said religion is one subject which the Republican Party felt is an individual and not a collective, state or national, subject. He added that he regarded prohibition in the same light, but that if the Democrats chose to make an issue of this subject, the party and its nominee, Mr. Hoover, were fully prepared to meet it."

ZIONIST CONFERENCE TO MEET IN BOSTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the United Palestine Appeal, Boston was chosen as the city for the annual national conference on Palestine, which is to be held this year for Armistice Day.

Lord Melchett, president of the English Zionist Federation, and former British Cabinet Minister, and Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the World Zionist Organization, will be the guests. Dr. Weizmann is expected to arrive in this country on Oct. 14 in time to prepare for the meeting.

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GEORGIANS FORM ORGANIZATION AGAINST SMITH

Hoover Democrats' Launch
Move to Win State for
G. O. P. Nominee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MACON, Ga.—Coincident with a similar meeting in Mississippi, and foreshadowing a complete and militant south-wide organization, the Georgia Democrats opposed to the Presidential candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith assembled here and perfected the organization by which they hope to give Georgia's 14 electoral votes to Herbert Hoover.

The meeting was an outgrowth of a preliminary conference held here Aug. 9, and reflected the swift crystallization of sentiment against the Tammany leader since that time. Delegates came from 65 counties, 400 strong, many of them among the foremost business, social, and political leaders of their several sections.

Call Serves "Hoover Democrats"

By unanimous choice, the group designated themselves as "Hoover Democrats," reaffirming their previous stand that they were not to be divided from the Democratic Party, but "detouring around Al Smith's wetness and Tammany Hall."

Barry Wright, prominent Rome, Ga., attorney, and a Democrat,

COOLIDGES GET WARM WELCOME FROM OLD HOME

President Talks With His Neighbors and Inspects Farm at Plymouth, Vt.

PLYMOUTH, Vt. (AP)—Back for a few hours among his own people in his native village, President Coolidge is forsaking the duties of his office to revert temporarily to a plain Vermont landlord.

Up early after their first night in the family homestead for over two years, Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge went into the open immediately. Mrs. Coolidge struck up Messer Hill, her favorite walk, to see the autumn tints in the woods.

Inspects Cheese Factory

The Chief Executive inspected the nearby cheese factory, of which he is part owner and looked over his farm. He was pleased to find both flourishing. The cheese factory, he was told, did about \$300 business a day. At the farm orchard products spoke well for its prosperity.

Relatives and friends in the village

called on Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge at their home after the Chief Executive had taken Mrs. Coolidge for a view of the farm. "Cal ain't changed a bit," was the verdict of John Wilder, Mr. Coolidge's uncle by marriage.

Arriving at Plymouth late Thursday evening President Coolidge drove instantly to his old home. It was too late to meet friends although the whole hamlet was standing at the cross roads to greet him and Mrs. Coolidge.

Observe Reconstruction

The trip across Vermont, which began Thursday morning after an overnight journey from Washington, was devoted largely to viewing from the train damage done the State by the flood of last fall, and to observing reconstruction carried out by the State.

At the numerous stops the President's special train made Mr. Coolidge was greeted by enthusiastic demonstrations. At Burlington and Rutland especially the crowds were very large. Everywhere the President and Mrs. Coolidge appeared on the observation car and answered the greetings with smiles.

This afternoon the President will continue his inspection of the estate on his way south. Once out of the State the train will stop at Northampton to drop Mrs. Coolidge for a few days' visit with her mother, while the Chief Executive will return to the Capital.

Relatives and friends in the village

Woman's Influence in Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

member clubs, is composed of women of all shades of political faith; we could not, therefore, place the organization with or against either political party."

Mrs. Sippel went on to say how well the membership had come to understand and value the power and effectiveness of united effort. "The General Federation of Women's Clubs is conducting two campaigns preparatory to the coming election.

"One is within its own membership of something over 2,000,000 women, urging them through the machinery of their separate clubs, to register, to vote, to identify themselves actively and thoughtfully with one of the political parties.

"The other campaign is a general one, to do as much as possible to persuade the 62,000,000 voters in the United States to fulfill their civic duty by taking part in the November election. We are only one of several large national organizations now conducting such campaigns in 1000 of the largest cities in the country for the purpose of arousing interest in the electorate.

"Such campaigns have been unanimously requested by the National Civic Federation, the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and other groups and it shows that the tenor of thought today in the Nation is that it is the

duty of the electorate to assume a greater degree of articulateness than it has in the past."

Woman Judge Individual

Mrs. Sippel does not believe that women will ever become the radical partisans men are. Women are inclined more to base their judgments on individual qualifications than on party tags, she believes, and to support the candidate who, by his private life and public record, seems best fitted to fill the office he seeks.

"We maintain," she said, "that the suffrage for which we struggled so long and in the attainment of which the woman's club movement played so conspicuous a part, is not merely a privilege; it is a solemn duty. And no person, man or woman, is a good citizen unless he or she participates in the conduct of public affairs and the choosing of public officials as provided for through the ballot.

"To this end our department of American citizenship has for a number of years performed a heroic public service in its 'get out the vote' campaigns. Such campaigns are not new at all with us. We have consistently and effectively worked to get out the vote.

"Such efforts have been non-partisan, on the basis that the vote is a civic duty rather than a political asset. Woman suffrage came as a logical development of the civic work of the past. Women in the General Federation are primarily

Leader of 2,000,000 American Women



MRS. JOHN F. SIPPEL

home makers; but our message of civic duty has always been, 'The home is the center of life, but not its circumference.'

Good Public Housekeeping

"No woman, we believe, can really be a good housekeeper unless she takes an informed interest in the public housekeeping. Our women want every home in every city supplied with good water, they want the health of the community protected, they want the best of schools, the cleanest of streets, well paved and adequately lighted."

"They are more and more insisting upon the proper management of the boards that look after these phases of community life; they do not merely require good sanitary engineers and good business managers; they require men of integrity, character, ability who will administer their problems wisely and well."

"It seems to us that 'the merit system' is the best means so far devised for appointing to the tasks of public housekeeping those individuals qualified and able to do the work."

"Lighting, water works, good roads, public health are no longer matters only vaguely interesting to women in the Nation; they are of direct and intimate import, and our women have taken pains to suffi-

ciently well inform themselves about proper administration to know very well when the right kind of man fills a given job."

"Hence has come about their motto: 'No political appointments in our public housekeeping.'

The General Federation is, as an organization, proud and happy over the fact that increasing numbers of women are being elected and appointed to public offices of responsibility and honor, and believes that future years will bring many more into public life, but it is absolutely against a view which would make a candidate of a woman merely because she is a woman."

Qualifications Put First

It is the federation sentiment that leaders should be selected not because they belong to any particular political party, not because of their sex or for any reason at all except superior qualifications to fill the particular office.

"The General Federation," Mrs. Sippel continued, "seeks expression for itself on public questions through resolutions, but the endorsement of the Massachusetts Firemen's Association, at the forty-ninth annual convention of that organization, which has just ended here. Mrs. Charlotte K. Crocker of Nahant, Mass., was re-elected president of the woman's auxiliary.

action by doing everything possible to secure the enactment of desirable laws."

"Effectiveness of this effort has been shown in the impressive number and constructive type of important educational and humanitarian measures which are now on the statute books of our country and which were either initiated by or actively supported by the federation during its more than 30 years of existence."

"Some time ago the federation withdrew from the Joint Congressional Committee, believing that it could more effectively handle its own interests in legislative matters. It will, of course, continue to work with other organizations as the need arises."

"Our most recent legislative achievement was the passage of the Capper-Ketcham bill with the federation's amendment providing that a fair and just share of available funds for highway demonstration work be used in the employment of women agents qualified to teach girls how to care for a home and children instead of how to raise fat stock and produce beef."

Mrs. Sippel went on to cite the fact that up to a few years ago the General Federation made a practice of endorsing definite measures, but said that experience had taught that this was not wise and sometimes defeated its very purpose, because of frequent changes and amendments which bills undergo before final enactment into law.

"We have now," she said, "so changed our policy that we endorse only principles, never definite bills. This is the plan we are following closely in our present legislative program which includes unequalized representation, support of the Eighteenth Amendment, the promotion of welfare and hygiene of infancy and support of the Children's Bureau, the establishment of a federal department of education, adequate government recognition of American home makers; the waterway to the Atlantic from the Great Lakes through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, a uniform marriage and divorce law and a determined renunciation of war among the great powers."

NEW YORK OPENS WAY TO PREPARING VOTERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Examination centers for the holding of literacy tests will be opened in 101 schools in New York City from Oct. 8 to 13, the statutory time for voters' registration.

Under the New York State law all registrants must exhibit a graduation certificate from a grade school or high school as proof of literacy or pass a prescribed reading and writing examination.

HAWKINS HEADS FIREMEN

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVERHILL, Mass.—William M. Hawkins, chief of the Haverhill Fire Department, was elected president of the Massachusetts Firemen's Association, at the forty-ninth annual convention of that organization, which has just ended here. Mrs. Charlotte K. Crocker of Nahant, Mass., was re-elected president of the woman's auxiliary.

HOOVER REFUSES TO EXTEND HIS SPEAKING TOURS

Wants Personalities Kept From Campaign and Issues Stressed

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The speeches of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, being made in the West and broadcast through the East, have made some of Mr. Hoover's supporters anxious that he should return, if not in kind, at least so as to get his views more frequently before the voters. Apparently Mr. Hoover is not moved by appeals to 'em.' His program for four major speeches on broad issues still seems to him to be the most desirable way of making himself known to the country as a presidential candidate.

The one speech that he made, in the industrial East, was void of personalities. He set forth the reasons why in his opinion the policies of the present Administration should be continued. He emphasized the tariff. He spoke of fundamental policies. Now that his opponent has practically charged Mr. Hoover and his managers with promoting and carrying on a campaign of personal attack, some of the Republican advisers of Mr. Hoover would have him take notice and defend himself and the managers of his campaign against such charges. But Mr. Hoover does not want to become entangled with such methods, even for defense, if it can be avoided.

Wants Impersonal Campaign

He has an extreme distaste for bringing into the campaign irrelevant matters and especially those which he considers unkind or in poor taste. If he cannot, because of the issues which he believes to be important to the welfare of the country, he would prefer to accept defeat. It is said at his headquarters here, that he matches the statement of Governor Smith in his latest speech when he declared that he did not want any one to vote for him because of his religion any more than he wanted any one to vote against him for the same reason.

Mr. Hoover has stated, leaving out the religious element, that he wanted the votes of those who believed that the policies he believed in were best for the welfare and progress of the American people. He pleads on no other basis.

Chairman Work, in harmony with the views of Mr. Hoover, warned members of the National Committee and state chairmen that the tariff is the dominant issue of the campaign, and that the effects of the Republican protective tariff should be stressed and the great difference

in the effect of the two views of the tariff supported by the two parties made clear.

Many Writers Back Hoover

Much is being made of the stand of writers and educators in regard to the political candidates. The Democrats have, for some time been publishing lists of more or less well-known literary persons who have ranged themselves on Governor Smith's side. Now the Republicans come with a similar list.

Hamlin Garland, Edward W. Bok, Isaac Marossan, Kathleen Norris, Zane Grey, Albert W. Atwood, Harold Bell Wright, Earl Derr Biggers, Margaret Deland, Will Durant, Arthur Guiterman, Booth Tarkington, Robert W. Chambers, Dorothy Canfield Fisher and George Haven Putnam are among those who have publicly announced their intention of voting for Mr. Hoover.

The Democrats maintain no national headquarters in Washington, but they have several centers of activity, one of them being the Women's Democratic Club, which has a commodious and attractive house where luncheons, dinners and evening meetings give an opportunity for the promulgation of Democratic doctrine. Here almost daily speakers of national repute hold forth.

In Shadow of White House

Meetings are also held at headquarters, maintained at 16 Jackson Place, within a few yards of the White House grounds.

Campaigning by air is a part of the local strategy. Flying squadrons of the Victory Smith-Robinson Veterans' Club, part of the District of Columbia Federation of Smith-Robinson Veterans' Clubs, are visiting Arlington County, Va., in the interest of the Democratic standard bearers.

Some criticism of the appearance in uniform of members of the Legion at political meetings has led Commander Harlan Wood to issue an order forbidding Legionnaires to appear at political rallies in Legion regalia or displaying Legion insignia. The Legion constitution, he said, forbids political activity by the Legion as an organization. Consequently, when local Legionnaires participate in political activities they must do it as Legionnaires, but as individuals.

Cincinnati School Head Bolts Smith for Hoover

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI, O.—Accentuating the fact that a great moral issue is at stake in the presidential campaign, Dr. Randall J. Condon, superintendent of public schools and a former president of the National Education Association, and a Democrat, has declared himself for Herbert Hoover.

MAINE BAPTISTS BACK DRY'S

HAMPDEN, Me. (AP)—A resolution calling upon its members to vote for only those candidates for political office who are strictly in favor of enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, was adopted by the Penobscot County United Baptist Association in annual fall session here.

Methodists Vote Aid to Outlawry of War Measures

Conference Urges Members to Vote Only for Dry Candidates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEORIA, Ill.—Resolutions condemning use of physical force in international relations and admonishing Methodists to vote only for candidates who will uphold the prohibition amendment and Volstead law were adopted by the Illinois Conference and Laymen's Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church here.

"The church is definitely interested in the promotion of temperance and the prohibition of the liquor traffic throughout the world," the resolutions, in part, said. "If there be any modification let it be on the side of more rigid enforcement and greater restriction of the liquor evils."

"We confirm and declare our enthusiastic support for activities that lead to outlawry of war and the establishment of the machinery for amicable settlement of international disputes. Especially do we condemn the institution known as the Junior R. O. T. C. in the high schools and the compulsory phase of military training in the colleges and the universities of our land."

The Illinois Epworth League, also in session here, telegraphed Gov. Alfred E. Smith a protest against a reference in his acceptance speech that young people "are using liquor in a way which was unknown before prohibition," concluding, "We believe national prohibition has done of incalculable benefit to American youth."

Smith's Record Dealing With Legislatures Praised

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Governor Smith's success in dealing with four Republican legislatures in New York State and what is referred to as "President Coolidge's record of failure in dealing with Congress" is contrasted in a chapter of the Democratic campaign handbook which will be distributed this week.

"Wilson in New Jersey and Roosevelt in New York developed in their relations with state legislatures qualities which they instantly and brilliantly applied to their dealings with Congress," the book declares. "These qualities of leadership were never more clearly manifested or more effectively sharpened than in Alfred E. Smith's eight years of productive relationship with the legislatures of an opposite party in the most populous and cosmopolitan of states."

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Georgia Democrat Tells Why He Is Working Against Smith

Party in Hands of Tammany and Wet Republicans, Wright Says in Manufacturers Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BALTIMORE, Md.—Harry Wright, Democrat, a lawyer of Rome, Ga., sees many reasons why he will vote for Mr. Hoover this fall, foremost among them being his objection to both Governor Smith's and John J. Raskob's attitude toward the Eighteenth Amendment.

The Manufacturers Record, published in this city and styled an "exponent of America devoted to the up-building of the Nation through the development of the South and Southwest as the Nation's greatest material asset," has, in its efforts to save the territory, it covers, come out strongly against the present Democratic president and candidate and in favor of prohibition. It has made at least two wide surveys among business and professional leaders of the country, in which it was shown that the majority of these classes are pre-eminently in favor of upholding the Eighteenth Amendment.

To Vote for Hoover
In the article Mr. Wright said:

"I shall vote for Mr. Hoover in November."

"This decision is not reached without a struggle; only after a full conviction of patriotic duty."

"I have waited to the last—till the acceptance speech—hoping against hope. In this speech I see the complete fulfillment of the open threat to the South—that the South would be ignored—flouted; that its principles would be trampled and despised; that the savage civilization of Tammany would take the place of all that the South holds most sacred."

"This speech proposes that the platform of the Democratic Party be defined; that the prohibition law no longer shall be a national law; that each state shall interpret it; that at each state line a different degree of drunkenness shall be permitted; in short, that law shall be abolished and anarchy shall be licensed. The Constitution shall be surrendered at the dictate of the man who would be sworn to defend it, to every state that could be captured by a Tammanyized machine. We are promised a local option of open nullification."

"Thus the platform of the party promising an enforcement of the law will be shamelessly disobeyed. The party platform, the law of the land, the Constitution of our country, all betrayed for the lust of office."

Each State In Liquor Business
"Not only does Governor Smith advocate the destruction of the prohibition law, but he demands that the Constitution of the United States be amended. Each state will be left in the liquor business. The good men and women will not only be made to see this great reform destroyed; but they, as citizens, will be forced to become partners in the traffic. The father will be made a partner in the business that debauches his son; the mother a contributor to the ruin of her daughter; the very churches of the living God stockholders in legalized debauchery."

"Our States—supposed to be the means of good government—are to be put in the liquor business. What a glorious opportunity this will be for Tammany and the other machines it has educated in its particular system of government."

"Think of the shame of it; our country, instead of being the educator in the setting of society toward the right and the good, would surrender to the criminal elements of the great cities and acknowledge defeat to enemies in its own midst when it has never met defeat of a foreign foe."

Would Affect Everyone
"This would-be head of our Nation would not only surrender to the criminal and the lawless, but would make every man, woman and child a partner in the commerce they demand."

"Our platform stood for the preservation of the immigration law. The ignorant, vicious elements of foreign nations, it was promised, would be kept out of our country."

"But for the second time defying the promises of his party, Governor Smith will urge the change of the law, a change that will lower the

Dawdling 'Intelligentsia' Draw Criticism From Woman Educator

Wasters of Time and Opportunities Compared by Dr. Woolley of Mount Holyoke With Ambitious Girls Unable to Go to College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—"Americans, perhaps more than any other people, need to be taught not to waste," said Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president, to more than 1000 students speaking at the opening chapel service of the fall semester at Mount Holyoke College. "We Americans frequently waste our money, our time, our opportunity, ourselves. In other words, we are 'wasters.' That last word hasn't a pleasant ring in our ears; it sounds less respectable, for some reason."

Taking her text from the homely counsel of the old-fashioned bread board: "Waste not!" Dr. Woolley illustrated the important part played by the anti-waste precept, particularly in the career of the college student. Waste, she said, belonged to the group of destructive, not constructive, forces. Money wasted by college students, she reminded her hearers, might mean much to those "other girls of whom every college executive knows, girls without a cent who dream of working their way through, only to come up against the blank wall of practical impossibility."

"Success of any sort seldom comes to the dawdler," she continued, reminding the time-waster that academic failure would almost certainly follow in her train. "On the other hand, the acquirement of the art of shutting out the world, fixing the mind on the thing before it, is one of the most direct roads to accomplishment."

ceivers for the Central Vermont Railway, authorize the announcement that the road has asked for tenders to furnish 500 cars for carrying automobiles. The road also has ordered two additional locomotives.

Motor Insurance Rates Protested

Companies Writing Liability Policies Petition Court for Review of Case

Allegations that the motor liability insurance rates of 1928 which were left in effect for 1929 under the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law would deprive companies of their property without compensation or due process of law form the basis of petitions which have been filed before the Massachusetts Supreme Court for a review of the situation.

One set of petitions was filed by a group of 26 stock insurance companies and another practically identical set by a group of 17 mutual companies, the two including most of the companies writing motor liability business in Massachusetts.

In one suit the companies ask an injunction against the Insurance Commissioner, the Attorney-General, and the registrar of motor vehicles to prevent them from enforcing the existing rates after Dec. 31, 1928. This petition asserts the rates promulgated for this year will expire on that date, and that no legal rates will exist thereafter, since only the Insurance Commissioner can establish such rates.

Negro Domination False
"Negro domination is only a false and desperate appeal by bloody-shirt politicians. A million bayonets have put it on us. The Supreme Court of our country has utterly destroyed it. The men who preach it know it is false. The principal advocate of it today is no longer the Republican Party, but this Tammany crew who dominate the Democratic Party. The only Negro problem that confronts us today is the problem of keeping cheap, easily obtainable and plentiful liquor away from the ignorant members of that race."

"I have heard our Protestant preachers damned and abused. Why? Because they stand for decency and good government. Because they would make religion a thing for every day, alive and living; because they will not surrender to forces that every newspaper in America has denounced as forces of evil and corruption."

"I'll take my stand by the ministers of God. I'll go with them this time against Tammany and everything it stands for."

"The great cities of America are its crying shame. In them our political institutions have failed, and Tammany Hall, the owner and dictator of the Democratic Party today, is known to the ends of the world as the inventor and teacher of municipal misrule."

Father Was Pioneer Dry

"There is, for me, another reason. I have seen my father, from a young man to now, in his old age, give his life to fighting the liquor traffic. I have seen him surrender every personal ambition to carry on this crusade. It was not popular then. It had fighters, not lip servicers, as we see today, when the apologists for Governor Smith first assure us of Hoover's defeat."

The Senator charged that George N. Peck of Moline, Ill.; Frank W. Murphy of Wheaton, Ill., and William Hirth of Columbia, Mo., had not acted in the best interests of agriculture. The three named were active supporters of the McNary-Haugen bill and have approved Governor Smith of New York as a presidential candidate.

Senator Brookhart was applauded when he finished his speech and left the convention hall, but the Iowa Farmers' Union immediately passed a resolution as a "protest of the American farmer of the insatiable and high-handed manner in which the Republican National Convention turned a deaf ear to the pleas of justice for agriculture."

The resolution called for Mr. Hoover's defeat, but did not mention Governor Smith.

Motor Problems Laid on Operator

Most Important Ones, Says Conference Speaker, Relate to Driver

WESTERN ROAD ASKS CAR BIDS
ST. ALBANS, Vt. (AP)—George A. Gaston and John W. Redmond, re-

presentatives of the Vermont State Chamber of Commerce, have called a meeting of the state's automobile dealers to discuss the question of car bidding.

It is proposed that the dealers

set up a uniform bidding system

and that the dealers will be

asked to contribute to a fund

for the benefit of the state's

poor and the disabled.

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AIR MINISTRY AIDS GLASGOW AND BELFAST

Renfrew Airdrome to Be Used Temporarily as Terminal of New Line

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
GLASGOW—It is stated that in connection with the proposed air service between Glasgow and Belfast, promoted by Aerial Taxis (Scotland) Company, the Air Ministry has granted to the company the use of Renfrew Aerodrome as their Glasgow terminal, until such time as another convenient site can be secured under conditions which can be regarded as commercially practicable.

This later decision removes one of the main obstacles in the way of the fulfillment of the scheme, since little difficulty is anticipated where the acquisition of suitable landing places at other points on the route is in question.

Aerial Taxis (Scotland) have also in view an air service between Liverpool and Belfast. It is proposed to maintain service in co-operation with the transatlantic lines of services, and it is announced that support for the scheme has already been promised by the White Star Line.

It is the intention of the company to use land airplanes in preference to flying boats, as the distances which will need to be flown over water are so short that the greater margin of safety afforded by the latter craft is of almost negligible account. The type of machine which will be used is the De Havilland Canbarra, fitted with a Bristol Jupiter engine of 510 horsepower. The airplane can carry eight passengers comfortably as well as luggage, and the cabin is furnished with heating apparatus and is well insulated from heat and vibration. This machine has a normal flying range of 450 miles, and a maximum speed of over 130 miles per hour.

PANISH ACADEMY TO HOLD EXHIBITION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The Royal Spanish Academy will inaugurate an interesting exhibition in October of the works published by the academy since its foundation 200 years ago. The object of this exhibition, which will be a permanent one, is to stimulate popular interest in the evolution of the Spanish tongue and to contribute toward the success of the *Muestra del Libro*—Festival of Books—celebrated annually on Oct. 7.

Some 480 academic publications, including the speeches of new members written but not spoken, will be on view. Many old and valuable books will be at the disposal of the public for inspection as well as first editions of famous works. The academy will devote a special section to grammars and dictionaries.

BULGARIA PLEADS FOR MORE HELP

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The sum of £1700 subscribed by national co-operative organizations in a number of countries has been forwarded to Bulgaria for

the relief of co-operators who suffered in the earthquakes last April, according to an announcement published by the International Co-operative Alliance in the August number of the official Review. In an appeal to the membership for further funds, the Review says that the amount already subscribed, "while valuable and generous . . . as a gesture of good will" to the sufferers, is nevertheless "but a drop in the bucket" compared to their needs.

A statement officially communicated to the executive of the International Co-operative Alliance says that "one-sixth of the entire country was devastated—that is to say, one-sixth of the entire population is suffering want." Seven thousand buildings were either completely or partially destroyed.

Londoners Enjoy Their Latest Gift, Kenwood Park

House Regarded as Most Graceful Extant Example of Georgian England

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Those who set out in the usual tourist spirit to see London's latest public gift will find a striking difference in atmosphere. Once having reached the heights of Hampstead, there is a spaciousness that removes Ken Wood and its park from all breath of the museum or "show" place. The house is the work of Robert Adam, the most gracious example of Georgian England in its entirety that one could hope to see.

To call it an art gallery is to do it an injustice, since the word brings a vision of rows upon rows of closely hung pictures, and a medley of gilded frames. Here there are 14 rooms or more over whose walls to spread the wealth of the collection. The pale pastel distemper of the walls, French blues and grays and greens, with their cool white dades, are perfect foils for the inimitable masterpieces of Romney, Rembrandt, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Vermeer, Van Dyck, and a score of others, and the exquisite period furniture that is placed simply around the rooms as when the house was lived in.

In one room only is there any restriction—it is partly roped—the famous gilded Adam room, perhaps the finest example of a Georgian room in England. Once it was a library and a receiving room where the wits of the age met and exchanged ideas. Nowhere in the house is there a modern note to cloud the cool and haughty gaze of the great ladies immortalized in their elegant leisure of the wane.

The £100,000 self-portrait of Rembrandt is only one of the hundred treasures. In the long and delightful orangeries there are three large Reynolds, and here one may sit and look from the wide windows over the smooth turf-cut terrace steps, and observe the discrimination of the crowd, composed of both rich and poor, who forbear to sit on any of the upholstered period chairs, or to touch the treasures, which there is nothing but a personal delicacy to prevent.

The spotless polished floors, the creamy dimness of the rooms, curtailed against the afternoon sun, the air of occupation in Lord Iveragh's bedroom—left exactly as when he lived there—all combine to produce the atmosphere of a house to which at any moment the owners may return.

Dutch Cart Dogs Need More Protection as Practice in Smaller Towns Shows

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE HAGUE—There is no country in the world where dogs are more frequently used for pulling carts, often with too heavy loads, than Holland. These dogs are in need of protection against abuse, and an Act of Parliament (1911) exists to further this end. That it is inadequate, however, was clearly proved when the Department of the Interior issued a royal decree (Aug. 1, 1927) whereby amendments were proposed. The condition of these dogs, however, has not much altered.

The chief trouble in the present situation is that too much is left to the wisdom and willingness of burgomasters, who, especially in small communities, are loath to interfere with these cart dogs.

The Cart Dog Act requires that every user of such a dog has a permit, and that the burgomaster of each community watches that only dogs capable and suitable to pull are employed.

The royal decree of 1927 stipulated that dogs with a chest width of less than 16 centimeters would be deemed unsuitable. However, when an inspection of cart dogs disclosed that hundreds had to be disqualified, a protest was made among the owners of these dogs, and the Minister of the Interior gave in and lowered the width to 14 centimeters.

It was also ordained that no one

would be allowed any longer to stand upon a dog cart without a special permit from the burgomaster. It was understood that such permits would be exclusively given to the aged and disabled. The practice proved that many burgomasters are very free in giving such permits. Consequently the burden of these dogs has not been made lighter to any considerable extent. The only radical solution seems to be the total prohibition of using dogs for pulling carts.

The new project will not, however, extend its privileges to national industries concerned with the manufacture of "luxury" products. On the other hand, it is intended that the new law will make it compulsory on public authorities to give preference to home industries at all times, even though, under conditions of open or closed bidding for contracts, the tenders of the home industries should be slightly higher than those presented by any foreign competitor.

110 Miles for a Shilling on London Trams Possible on New "Ride-at-Will" System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the London area the tram lines are owned by the London County Council, and in order to attract traffic the authorities offer an all-day "ride-at-will" ticket for 1s.

The great majority of passengers ride comparatively short distances, for which the fare is 1d. or 2d., but the shilling tickets are great conveniences to those who have to get about a good deal in the tram area.

The possibilities of the shilling ticket, however, had scarcely been realized until a Stratford resident, after a day spent in investigating the subject, wrote to the council giving his experience.

It was also ordained that no one

Retail Advertisements

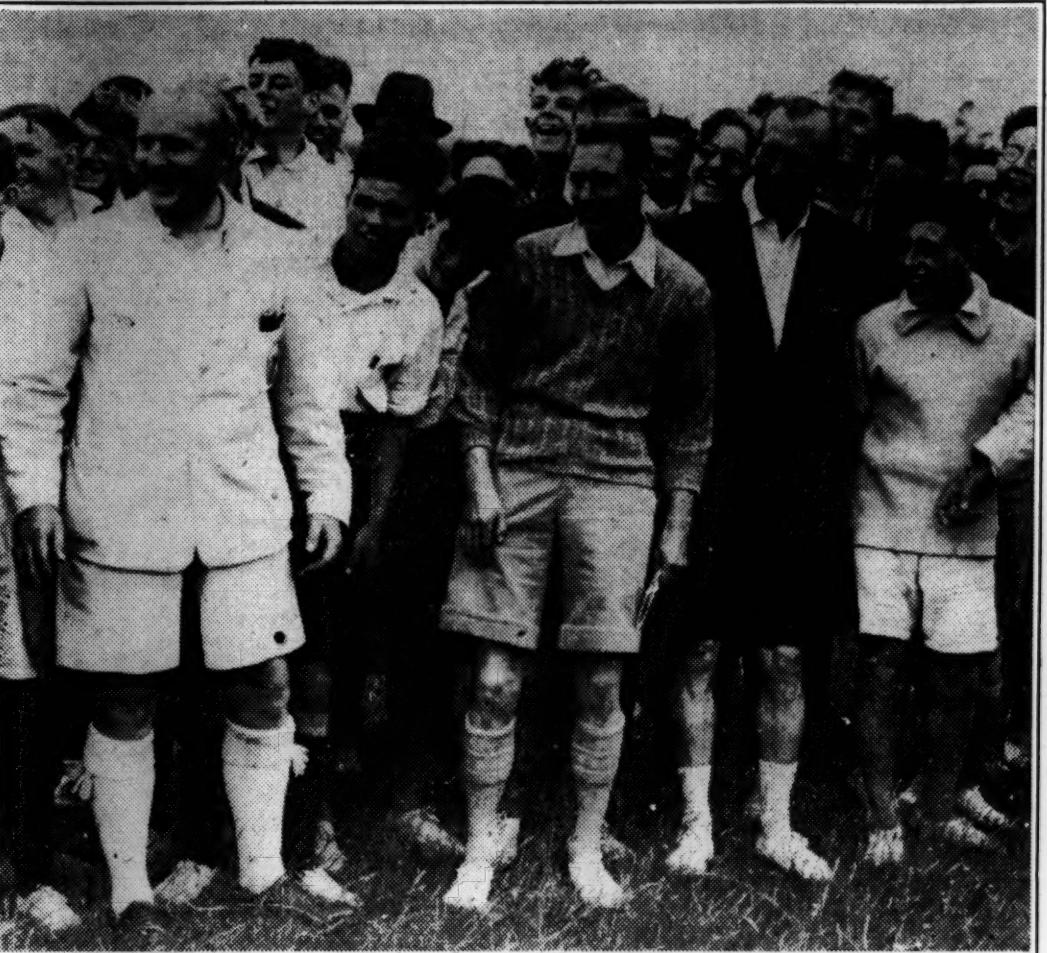
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The Christian Science Monitor

as follows:

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TUESDAY (Also Friday) Great Britain (except London) Ontario Quebec New Brunswick Nova Scotia P. E. Island Newfoundland	THURSDAY (Also Monday) New York State Connecticut West Virginia	FRIDAY (Also Tuesday) Maine Massachusetts New Hampshire Vermont Rhode Island

Enjoying the Fun at the Prince's Camp



SOME OF THE 400 AT ROMNEY Sport and General

The Duke of York (in Front With Paper in His Hand) is Here Seen Watching the Races in Company With Boys from Factories and Coalfields.

Rumania to Aid Home Industry by Legislation

Custom and Tax Privileges Proposed Under New Law for Public Utilities

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUCHAREST—The Rumanian Government intends to bring forward a new law for the encouragement of national industries at the coming autumn session of Parliament. An examination of the present law has resulted in the discovery that it does not meet requirements, and it is reported that at the suggestion of Vintila Bratianu, Prime Minister, the Royal Ministry for Industry and Commerce will appoint a commission of experts to gather the necessary data for the new project. This commission will study similar laws now in effect abroad and their reports will form the basis of the intended project for Rumania.

Industries of proven public utility will be given special privileges under the new law in regard to customs and other taxes as well as railroad transportation tariffs. The machinery used for such industries will be admitted into the country duty free. Another phase of the new law will be concerned with the encouragement of national agricultural machinery and implements industries. This industry, which has been practically nonexistent in Rumania, will be given a new impetus through the special concessions which it is intended to formulate in the projected law.

The Rumanian market for agricultural machinery and implements has hitherto been largely in the hands of the foreign manufacturers, the heaviest imports coming from the United States.

The new project will not, however, extend its privileges to national industries concerned with the manufacture of "luxury" products. On the other hand, it is intended that the new law will make it compulsory on public authorities to give preference to home industries at all times, even though, under conditions of open or closed bidding for contracts, the tenders of the home industries should be slightly higher than those presented by any foreign competitor.

110 Miles for a Shilling on London Trams Possible on New "Ride-at-Will" System

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

He rode for 11 hours, with only a 15-minute interval for lunch, and traveled 110 miles, changing 18 times. Starting at Maryland Point, he visited Abbey Wood, Catford, Wimbledon, Harlesden, Hamstead, Highgate, Woodford, and Epping Forest, besides many other suburbs and most of central London.

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He rode for 11 hours, with only a 15-minute interval for lunch, and traveled 110 miles, changing 18 times. Starting at Maryland Point, he visited Abbey Wood, Catford, Wimbledon, Harlesden, Hamstead, Highgate, Woodford, and Epping Forest, besides many other suburbs and most of central London.

The possibilities of the shilling ticket, however, had scarcely been realized until a Stratford resident, after a day spent in investigating the subject, wrote to the council giving his experience.

It was also ordained that no one

would be allowed any longer to stand upon a dog cart without a special permit from the burgomaster.

It was understood that such permits would be exclusively given to the aged and disabled.

The practice proved that many burgomasters are very free in giving such permits.

Consequently the burden of these

dogs has not been made lighter to any considerable extent.

The only radical solution seems to be the total prohibition of using dogs for pulling carts.

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RADIO

TELEVISION IS BIG FEATURE OF RADIO FAIR

Dynamic Speakers and Fine Furniture Leading Trade Exhibits

By VOLNEY D. HURD
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Greater New York radio has been turning out this week for the annual so-called Radio World's Fair being held at Madison Square Garden daily, and dynamic speakers and television play the leading part as far as unusual interest is concerned, while to the layman who is interested in radio the show resolves itself into fine furniture display.

The furniture shows a much better design and workmanship than that of last year. To the technically inclined man, however, the shows are offering less and less. A persistent inquirer may, if fortune favors him, find someone in the booth that knows about what is inside the cabinet, but it requires much time and effort. Thus one can usually only get general details even though they desire further information.

One point which was rather surprising was the fact that the lead set by the manufacturer in giving a receiver with a dynamic cone built in, for under \$140 has been but weakly followed by the low-priced field. The few who have attempted something of this sort are offering a table model set with a separate dynamic speaker which is another story entirely. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that making a set such as that on for such a price demands huge production which in turn means months of preparation.

A careful analysis of all the sets offered and a true comparison of values based on the quality of material used and the research involved will show that radio has found its place in the price-visioning. An example of this is in the dynamic cone field where the dynamic speaker which is another story entirely. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that making a set such as that on for such a price demands huge production which in turn means months of preparation.

This is cause for consternation, for now a consumer may go into a store and buy a standard make of set knowing that its actual value as a musical instrument can pretty well be gauged by its price, this latter point, of course, being qualified by the buyer's analysis of the cabinet work.

After a certain price has been reached the extra costs runs into cabinets. However, for those who want pretentious instruments this market is a good one. This year in radio one gets just about what they pay for and little more. The odd part is that if there is any marked contrast between quality and price, it is more noticeable in the lower-priced lines than the higher.

Several television exhibits are in constant operation, the most interesting one being the General Electric affair since it uses a 48-line arrangement permitting a picture a foot square and with very good detail.

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GAEOUS TUBE RESEARCH AID TO BE GIVEN

Raytheon Will Produce Standard and Special Lamps for Television

With the development and introduction of the Raytheon kino-lamp or neon tube for television reception, and the Raytheon foto-cell for television transmission, the Raytheon organization has launched into an extensive campaign of research and special production in co-operation with television experimenters.

"We do not assume for a single moment that television has arrived at the commercial stage or anything even approaching such refinement," states D. E. Reagle of the engineering staff of the Raytheon Manufacturing Company. "However, we do believe that the time is ripe for television experiments, both at the transmitting and the receiving end, on an extensive scale. Therefore, as headquarters for gaseous tubes of all kinds, we are prepared to co-operate with experimenters and others in the development and production of special tubes for television requirements."

"Our research staff, headed by C. G. Smith, inventor of the Raytheon tube and its predecessor, the S tube, has had long experience in gaseous conduction. Experiments have been conducted with every conceivable gas, electrode, spacing, arrangement, insulator and so on. We have studied the effects of gas pressure until today we can produce tubes of a given starting voltage, luminosity, responsiveness and so on.

"We, therefore, wish to co-operate with television experimenters in the development of the necessary neon tubes and photo-electric cells of regular or special design, to the end that this young art may receive the maximum co-operative effort of amateurs in repeating the spectacular development of radio broadcasting."

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

5 p.m.—WEAF, The Marionettes. 5:30 Program review. 5:35 "Morning Chimes." 5:40 Stock market; business news. 5:55 Positions wanted. 6:15 "Morning Chimes." 7:30 Whiting's Merry Makers. 8 WEAF, Cities Service Concert Orchestra and Cavaliers. Cities Service March (Coates). Mr. Angel (Bappe) (Tunis); Turkey in the Straw (Guion); selection by the Cavaliers from "Dream Girl" (Herczeg); To a Sweetie (Cavaliers); Moon Magic (Coates); Rose of Samaria (Coates); Roman Holiday (Sousa); selections by Cavaliers; The Dark Madonna (Donaldson); Irish Prayer (MacDowell); A Little Princess (Lacombe); Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms (Mills). 9 WEAF, "An Evening in Paris." 9:30 WEAF, Howard time. 10:31 Jackson's Harmony Boys. 10:35 "Morning Chimes"; Earl Nelson and his wife. 10:30 WEAF, National Broadcasting and Advertising Bureau program; Flight of the Bumble Bee (Mussorgsky); selections from Faust; Olympia Leggera (Dinorah); Michaelangelo (Paine); (Saint-Saens) "Syrinx (Odesey)." 10:39 WEAF, Brother Clegg. 11:10 WAFB, Household Institute. 11:30 WEAF, "Morning Chimes." 12 p.m.—Al Regal and his orchestra. 2:30 M. R. Entertainers. 2:45 Eddie Lang and his orchestra. 3:15 Jack Norman and his Utopians. 4 News. 4:15 Eddie Berrio, pianist; Dolores Gladine, pianist. 7 News; baseball. 7:11 "Amos 'n' Andy." 7:20 "Music School on College," Porter. 7:35 Morey Pearl and his orchestra. 7:45 "Morning Chimes." 8:30 WEAF, Boston. (6:00-6:45m)

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THE HOME FORUM

Ruskin in the Light of His Verse

BROWSING in a city library other than the one I most frequent, I happened upon two volumes bearing the title, "Poems of John Ruskin." They were to me in the nature of a discovery. Because I had never given specific attention to the poems of Ruskin it had not occurred to me that he had written enough poetry to fill two volumes. Since then I have gone further into the matter and found that he did far more than this. But the two volumes are enough for the present. Even as I carried the two volumes to a convenient table where undisturbedly I could glance through them, I thought of the strangeness of the fact that I had never given attention to the poetry of Ruskin. But I had not turned many pages before I saw the reason why Ruskin is not remembered as a poet. One cannot be remembered for what one is not. It was very evident that while Ruskin had written some verse he had written very little poetry. I returned the volumes to their resting place, went my way and gave myself to thinking. But not about Ruskin's defectiveness as a poet. The thing with which I was concerned was the reason for my own deficiency.

It is a wholesome thing to know why we find ourselves ignorant concerning that of which we would be expected to have knowledge. Of course I knew that Ruskin had written some poems. All his biographers attest that I had not forgotten that he had been a competitor to the Newdigate prize. But it was for none of these things that I had read Ruskin in the first place. My interest in Ruskin was in something other than his poetry. So keen was this interest that I came to call the part the whole; a fact, which, on second thought, I see might have far-reaching application. It is well for us in our serious reading to query from time to time as to why we are reading this or that author. Unless we exercise care we shall find that we read largely to justify ourselves. We want to be corroborated. We are not seeking revelation so much as we are seeking reinforcement.

When one works eleven hours amid the clutter and clutter of a factory, the political economist in an author is likely to have more meaning than the poet, especially if the contrast be as great between the two as it was in Ruskin. Yet of the manufacturers north of England remembers Ruskin in the English because he wrote what was for us the literature of escape. In speaking a good word for beauty and justice he would have men made free. His invectives were our inspiration. For these strong things we read our Ruskin. In other words, we read him for the good he was to us. In reading him we were thinking of ourselves.

I wonder if this is not a preconception factor of too much of our reading. We read in and for our own interest. But suppose that we read an author for his sake! It is not

good to make of literature merely a mirror. Books should be more to us than an amplified photograph of ourselves. To read only according to the measure of likings, or to make our reading the minister to our necessities, is at last to arrive at a literary parochialism. One can read with profit the criticism of modern literature. Still, Sherman to see how one can avoid such a danger. Our reading should be for learning's sake as well as for the sake of our likings.

I know now why it did not occur to me to delve into the poetry of Ruskin in my first enthusiasm for him. I see, however, that in this particular case I did not miss much. Yet I know, at least one present-day writer who is greatly misjudged because he is remembered chiefly for the first book he wrote, to the overlooking of what he has written after. Noyes has shown to us in our time that he only knows the prose of Emerson cannot be said to know Emerson, except partially. And there is a sense in which this is also true. I think he knows Ruskin, yet has not perused his poetry. The poetry of Ruskin at least shows us what he tried to do. While it has little value as poetry it has worth as self-revelation.

Remembering what Ruskin became it is interesting to recall him as a lad of nine back in 1923 attempting a poem on "Eudoxia: On the Universe." Ruskin's father greatly desired that his son should become a poet. But the son knew himself in this respect better than his father. He recognized that the field of poetry was not to be the place of his harvesting. He knew his limitation as a versifier. Though "the extinction of the poetic impulse in Ruskin, and his recognition that his true medium was prose, were a grievous disappointment to his father," it is good to note that his discerning mother could see that he would prove to be "a poet in prose." On the other hand, Harrison, who insisted on the publication of the poems, "treasured the publication of Ruskin's poems as the eagle's feather of his editorship."

If the poems of Ruskin are read all in these days I surmise that it is done for their biographical worth rather than for any poetical value. Ruskin himself in his later days looked back with bitterness upon the long hours spent upon the composition of his Newdigate prize poem, "Elephant and Saisette." In his downright way he declared: "I wasted several good years in verse-writing when I had nothing to say." Perhaps, however, he would not have been the prose stylist he became but for this discipline. I have read not a few books, written by men who undoubtedly thought they had something to say, whose clarity of style would have been much improved had they so "wasted" a few years when they had nothing to say. A man is sometimes his own unfairest judge. Ruskin was inclined to overjudgment when he himself was concerned. He is too hard upon himself, he says in his "Preritita" that "it is impossible to say how much strength was gained by how much time uselessly given, except in pleasure, to these quiet hours and foolish rhymes."

Ruskin read his Newdigate prize poem in the Sheldonian on June 12, 1839. Seven years later he ceased from writing verse, though as a prose writer he continued writing prose. He then wrote half a dozen poems. Yet it was not until 1859 in a day in 1859 by Collingwood that "it surely seemed that he had found his vocation, and was well on the high road to fame as a poet." But Ruskin had no illusions concerning this matter. He had little desire for remembrance with regard to this phase of his experience. Yet concerning it Collingwood has discerningly said: "Preritita" tells what the old man thought of his boyhood; the Poems, without the self-consciousness of most diary writers, reveal him as he really was. Taken in this light, they are unique in literary history."

F. S.

The Drowsy Land

(This time of the year)

Wild geese, the clouds above the grove,
Drift in a fainted swirl of mauve
Beyond, a strip of Peking blue
Binds the sky to the drowsy land
As an ankle band
To a lily shoe.

But the countryside is the view to hold.
In this drowsy land.
Groups of trees, friendly and old,
Whisper together, hand in hand,
On hills patch-filled, whose gold
Sunset will gleam.

Farmer loads go by with song
On ribbons of roads, shining and long;
That bind the temples to Peking blue;
Like ribbons to a May-pole gay;
And bells a lay
Of temples sing.

Burnt orange ears of corn on, catch the
The copper sunlight vis and catch,
Or golden kernels on stone mills.
Are ground and rolled
By some blindfolded donkey old,
Home from the hills.

And punctuating the whole terrain,
Here and there
Are circles of smooth and hard-packed earth
Where blue-clad men with lyre
Sing.

Are throwing golden clouds of grain
Into the air.

Now priests intone their even-song
With bell and gong;
Only the calls of boys are heard
Upon the hill.

Of the shepherd late, of bird to bird,
Of crickets and cicadas shrill.

Suddenly the sun flares a high
good-by.

And at his command
The mirage of a volcano appears in
the sky.

Making upon the drowsy land
A benediction of great rose
Shadows.

JEANNETTE SEARIGHT.

There is a strange fascination in the twisted, barnacle-clad pilings of an old wharf, especially when seen from a small boat below or from the beach at low tide. There are rich, deep shadows in contrast to dazzling flocks of sunlight; the water curls cool and green round the bases of the piles. Like some queer many-legged animal,

such a wharf seems to lift itself from the sea and to crawl up the rocky bank.

Newagen, a tiny fishing village not far from Boothbay Harbor, Maine, has a wharf like this. When the tide ebbs, the old wharf is left stranded on the gray-orange rocks. Seaweed is matted beneath it, broken clam shells glisten. Its planking, where

it touches the shore, disappears in a carpet of thick grass and clumps of wild roses. Behind it, rising and falling on a grassy hill, is a cluster of fishermen's houses in grayish purples and creams and whites. Lobster pots are usually piled like cordwood on the shore and sometimes rusty nets are drying. All these add to the old wharf's richness of line.

I know now why it did not occur to me to delve into the poetry of Ruskin in my first enthusiasm for him. I see, however, that in this particular case I did not miss much. Yet I know, at least one present-day writer who is greatly misjudged because he is remembered chiefly for the first book he wrote, to the overlooking of what he has written after. Noyes has shown to us in our time that he only knows the prose of Emerson cannot be said to know Emerson, except partially. And there is a sense in which this is also true. I think he knows Ruskin, yet has not perused his poetry. The poetry of Ruskin at least shows us what he tried to do. While it has little value as poetry it has worth as self-revelation.

Remembering what Ruskin became it is interesting to recall him as a lad of nine back in 1923 attempting a poem on "Eudoxia: On the Universe." Ruskin's father greatly desired that his son should become a poet. But the son knew himself in this respect better than his father. He recognized that the field of poetry was not to be the place of his harvesting. He knew his limitation as a versifier. Though "the extinction of the poetic impulse in Ruskin, and his recognition that his true medium was prose, were a grievous disappointment to his father," it is good to note that his discerning mother could see that he would prove to be "a poet in prose." On the other hand, Harrison, who insisted on the publication of the poems, "treasured the publication of Ruskin's poems as the eagle's feather of his editorship."

If the poems of Ruskin are read all in these days I surmise that it is done for their biographical worth rather than for any poetical value. Ruskin himself in his later days looked back with bitterness upon the long hours spent upon the composition of his Newdigate prize poem, "Elephant and Saisette." In his downright way he declared: "I wasted several good years in verse-writing when I had nothing to say." Perhaps, however, he would not have been the prose stylist he became but for this discipline. I have read not a few books, written by men who undoubtedly thought they had something to say, whose clarity of style would have been much improved had they so "wasted" a few years when they had nothing to say. A man is sometimes his own unfairest judge. Ruskin was inclined to overjudgment when he himself was concerned. He is too hard upon himself, he says in his "Preritita" that "it is impossible to say how much strength was gained by how much time uselessly given, except in pleasure, to these quiet hours and foolish rhymes."

Ruskin read his Newdigate prize poem in the Sheldonian on June 12, 1839. Seven years later he ceased from writing verse, though as a prose writer he continued writing prose. He then wrote half a dozen poems. Yet it was not until 1859 in a day in 1859 by Collingwood that "it surely seemed that he had found his vocation, and was well on the high road to fame as a poet." But Ruskin had no illusions concerning this matter. He had little desire for remembrance with regard to this phase of his experience. Yet concerning it Collingwood has discerningly said: "Preritita" tells what the old man thought of his boyhood; the Poems, without the self-consciousness of most diary writers, reveal him as he really was. Taken in this light, they are unique in literary history."

F. S.

The Southern Cross at Tasmania

(Home Forum, March 2, 1928)

I saw a picture of the Southern Cross.
Four stars of equal splendor, placed
To form a cross.
It blazes in the sky
Night after night. And the stars here we call the Po
Lone stand watching, as if in reverence
Of that great, famed quartet.
And gazing on the printed page I thought
"Thrice blessed are we, who need but raise our eyes
To see that brilliant emblem in the heavens.
A guide—a reassurance—for our lives hereafter."

G. I. DICK.

Something in the Air

There is no visible change in the formed to glittering, gem-bespinkled magnificence, with every fence post a stately pillar, every tree bowed under a dazzling burden, the first thought was of the newcomers and some concern was felt, for no nest, no birds were visible, only a strange mound of snow bore testimony to something on the branch. The snow melted rapidly or sild off in great featherly spray and bowed branches sprang back into place as their loads slipped off. But the mound on the elm tree seemed to be more solidly placed and remained throughout the morning.

Finally an excited cry from a watcher brought the family to the overlooking window; surely—yes, a hole in the snow had appeared, and through this a sharp little bill was poking; then a sleek little head was thrust out and finally a great upheaval which sent a shower of snow to the ground and we saw how Mr. Robin had spent the night. On the edge of the nest close to his mate, when night fell; later when the snow began he had pressed closer and spread his faithful wings over her, and so she felt no burden, no chilling snow.

It was some minutes before he could draw up and fold his stiffened wings, but never mind about wings—she was safe and now she was telling him things as she fluttered and chirped, about the beauty of the day. That was thanks enough for Robin, who after all, had done his duty. Soon he was his usual neat, tailor-made self, and SPRING was on the way!

Perhaps they are laughing over this episode as they hop about the leafy branches of the elm while the bees hum over the mimosa and the little fish dart under the lily pads and crickets sing—no, fiddle out the news—“Everything has blossomed and something’s in the air!”

What is in the air? The four white hens know it and are singing with great fervor and abandon as they stroll about the lately prohibited precincts of the garden, idly pecking at grasshoppers but not interested enough to pursue the hunt. Someone else is singing—cricket!

and yet we are told that crickets do not sing, but fiddle—and with their hind legs. Well, it does not matter how they do it, for they are breaking the news that something is about to happen. One might have guessed it from the robins who no longer hop and listen all day long up and down the lawn. They have just returned from a vacation trip to the mountains and are resting awhile in old familiar boughs before bidding us farewell, for almost all of them have viillas in the south.

The elm tree robins are subjects of special interest as they hop silently along the branch beside the nest they built so carefully five months ago. And there is a story about that. They had worked hard over their home, and it was nearly dark on an evening late in April when the finishing touches were put on and they settled down for the night. Then the feathered snow began to fall in the silent night.

The slim tree robins are subjects of special interest as they hop silently along the branch beside the nest they built so carefully five months ago. And there is a story about that. They had worked hard over their home, and it was nearly dark on an evening late in April when the finishing touches were put on and they settled down for the night. Then the feathered snow began to fall in the silent night.

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AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

A SALARY of \$150,000 a year will be paid to Hale Holden as chairman of the executive committee of the Southern Pacific Company, according to current reports in railroad circles. If the statement is correct—and most railroad men question it—it will undoubtedly be the highest salary ever paid a railroad executive.

Julius Kruttschnitt, when chairman of the board of directors of the Southern Pacific, received \$100,000, and A. H. Smith, former president of the New York Central Lines, also earned nearly \$100,000 with his salaries as president of the New York Central Railroad and several of its subsidiaries. The standard compensation for the chief executives of most of the large railways has been for a number of years \$75,000 a year. This compares with the \$125,000 salaries paid the presidents of the several Standard Oil Companies when the amounts were divulged a few years ago, and the reputed salary of \$150,000, which Sears, Roebuck & Co. paid C. M. Kittle, when it induced him to leave the vice-presidency of the Illinois Central to become president of the mail order house (incidentally offering him approximately four times his former salary).

Just what salary E. H. Harriman paid himself as executive of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific combination a number of years ago is not known. His financial operations were of such magnitude, however, that the question of salary was of less moment than the need of watching the vast organization which he had welded together and in which his money was invested.

Railroad Salaries

The railroads do not pay as high salaries to their chief officers, proportionately, as do other industries, when one considers the number of employees and the capital invested in a railroad. That Mr. Holden will receive the sum reported is questioned by railroad men on the grounds that it would not require a salary at least double his former compensation to tempt him from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, of which he has been president for a number of years, to another company which not only is larger, but which offers a wider exercise of discretionary powers than does the Burlington, dictated to as it is by its owners, the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern.

Canadian Pacific

Adding to its chain of hotels, the Canadian Pacific Railway contemplates the construction of a modern new hotel in London, to serve as a connection with its transatlantic steamship lines and transcontinental railroad. With this addition, which E. W. Beatty, president, announced recently, the company will be able to provide hotel accommodations in England, offer transatlantic service to Montreal, hotel accommodations all the way across Canada in association with its rail line, and make connections at Vancouver or Victoria with the Empress ships to the Orient.

Mr. Beatty, however, observed, "The accommodations and arrangements which Englishmen have made are used to will probably require to be modified to bring them more in line with the character of arrangement which the company has found most desirable in its hotels recently constructed."

AMERICANS PREACH IN BRITISH CHURCH

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The decision to admit African officials to membership of the Gold Coast Civil Service Dinner Club, with the same privileges as Europeans was announced by the Governor of the Gold Coast, Sir A. Ransford Slater, here recently. The decision was reached with much more unanimity, the Governor said, than had been possible over the question of admitting women officials which had also been approved.

The revenue of the colony from 1926 to 1927 had been a record, he continued, giving great hopes for the future, especially in view of the recent recovery in cocoa exports. He further announced that regular radio-casting would be started from Accra to the furthest stations of the northern territories at an early date.

AMERICANS PREACH IN BRITISH CHURCH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORWICH, Eng.—Sunday after Sunday the voices of American preachers are being heard in the historic Old Meeting House here. The visits are arranged through an organization which is similarly sending British preachers to the United States for the purpose of establishing cordial relationships between the two countries.

Much earlier in its history a preacher came to the Old Meeting House from across the Atlantic, for Thomas Alva, the second regular

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
Readers of the Christian Science Monitor will be interested in our Special Sunday Luncheon, 70c.

BRITISH BILL TO AID SAILORS IN WRECK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A bill to make compulsory the provision of line-throwing apparatus in all seagoing ships, has been introduced in the House of Commons by Charles George Ammon. The line-throwing apparatus, intended to be used as a recently invented rocket which, it is claimed, has already saved from ships in distress many lives which would otherwise have been lost, and has also proved invaluable in many city fires.

A steel rocket is fired from a pistol by means of a small cartridge. On pulling the trigger, the flash ignites an explosive inside the rocket which is thus carried through the air in the direction aimed at. The rocket has attached to it from 150 to 350 yards of line, the driving power being upon the torpedo system of self-propulsion.

TO BUILD TEMPLE AND HOTEL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWARK, N. J.—A \$500,000 hotel and temple and hotel is to be built here by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, according to the E. H. Mauer Corporation, brokers for the site. Called Three Link Temple, it will have three large auditoriums and several small lodges rooms. The hotel will have 500 rooms.

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MARKET STRONG DESPITE GAIN IN BORROWINGS

Buying of Stocks Becomes More Selective in Character

NEW YORK, Sept. 21 (AP)—The stock market resumed its upward price movement today after an early period of irregularity.

Learning of the call money rate from the central rate of 8 per cent to 7½, coupled with bankers' intimations of easier rates next week, helped to revive bullish enthusiasm which had been dampened by the stiff money rates of the last few days.

Wall Street was inclined to attribute the increase of \$85,000,000 in brokers' loans last week to the increase in new bond offerings rather than to stock speculation. Because of the recent high money rates, brokers reported a tendency to postpone the issues selling at \$50 a share or less, thereby decreasing the carrying charges.

Although sterling continued to rule around the "gold import" point, no word of any further shipments from London was received during the day.

The opening break of nearly 10 points in Freeport Tax, half of which was recovered by midday, was attributed to the reduction from 15c to 2½ in the extra dividend at yesterday's meeting. Airplane shares also fell back in the early trading. Wright Aeronautical 9 points, and Curtiss 5½, but rebounded briskly in the early afternoon.

General Motors was again the market leader, climbing more than 4 points to a new 1928 high record at 216½ on a tremendous turnover. Murray Corporation ran up nearly 5 points to 83½, and the company extended its gains to 11½, and Kelsey-Hayes Wheel to 4½, all new high records.

Speculation in the oils centered in the low and medium priced issues such as Sinclair, Superior, Middle States and Lago.

Purity Baking common and preferred each jumped about 5 points to high records at 133½ and 165, respectively. National Dairy Products and Peck & Ford also moved into high ground.

Greene Cananee Copper, with an extreme gain of 8 points, led the copper shares. American Express, Ludlum Steel, Otis Elevator, du Pont, Houston Oil, General Asphalt and International Construction all sold 3 to 5 points higher.

The closing was strong. Bullish were reduced in late dealings as shorts began to bid for stocks to retire their commitments over the week-end. Enthusiastic buying of General Motors, which went above 218, and independent issues like Huron and Hudson which sold at 157½, respectively, indicated a strong rebound in many shares that were under pressure earlier, particularly the airplanes. Du Pont sold above 400. Total sales approximately 4,500,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady with sterling cables again quoted around \$4.60, the year's low price.

Early trading in the bond market today again centered on a few specialties.

Andes Copper 7s were the feature, moving up another 3 points to a new year's high of 157. Late dealing for others, copper dealers, Barmatell 6s with warrants, Standard Oil of New Jersey 4½s and Liquid Carbonic 6s also improved. Brooklyn Union Gas 5½s gained a point on a small upward trend.

Rails were firm, with St. Paul 5s, Michigan Central 4s and New York Central 3½s showing the wider gains. Municipalities were in demand in the foreign list, especially City of Copenhagen 6s and City of Rome 6½s.

BANK ACCEPTANCES SMALL REDUCTION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

An improvement in dollar acceptance business of American banks is reflected in a survey by the American Acceptance Council as of Aug. 31, showing outstanding volume of \$952,651,100, a loss of only \$2,812,817 for the month, and a net reduction of nearly \$50,000,000 for July.

These figures indicate the outward movement of our acceptance credit business has been checked, thus putting American banks in a strong position to secure the large seasonal acceptance financing now being contracted for, especially cotton states.

New York City banks, which in competition in London, report a reduction in outstanding bills of \$29,800,541, partly overcome by gains in other districts, particularly the Federal Reserve districts of San Francisco and Dallas.

The great cotton crop of 1928 is now coming to market, and acceptance created to finance it is appearing in heavy volume. Indications are that within 60 days Texas banks will have a larger outstanding acceptance liability than in any previous season.

DIVIDENDS

Freeport Texas Co. declared an extra dividend of 25¢ in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1. Both are payable Nov. 1 to stockholders on the previous quarter extra dividend of 75¢ was paid.

East Alpaca Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 26.

Lakey Foundry & Machine Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50¢ on the common and an extra of 10¢ on the common, both payable Oct. 31 to stock of record Oct. 29.

Standard Gas & Electric Co. declared the regular quarterly dividends of 25¢ on the common and 15¢ on the 7½ per cent prior preferred, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Sept. 30.

Northeastern Public Service Co. has declared the following regular quarterly dividends, 1½ per cent on the 7 per cent preferred; 1½ per cent on the 5½ per cent preferred; and 50¢ on the 5½ per cent preferred, all payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 29.

Brockway Metal Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 18.

W. W. Williams Co. has declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of \$1.50, payable Oct. 1, to stock of record Sept. 21.

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the \$5 preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 12.

STRONG IRON PRICES

Pig iron prices announced minimum of \$25.50 for the first quarter of 1929. All Buffalo furnaces are holding to \$17.50 as the minimum for the third quarter.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Last									
Sales		High		Low		Sept. 21		Sept. 20	
400 Abitibi	52	52	50	51	51	1500 Grand Un. pf	57½	57½	57½
100 Adams Ex.	349	349	349	349	349	200 Grt. Nor. pf	98½	98½	98½
2100 Adv-Ru.	55%	55%	55%	55%	55%	5500 Spiegel Mfg.	44½	43½	43½
400 Adv-Ru. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
1700 Am. Bosch	37	38	36	38	38	1500 SpangQual.	44½	43½	43½
400 Am. Brake	42	42	42	42	42	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Carb.	121	121	121	121	121	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
2100 Am. Bo. 14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
9600 Am. Can.	108½	108	108	107½	107½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Car. & 55%	55	55	55	55	55	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
300 Am. Ch. 12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	14½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	15½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	16½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	18½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	19½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	21½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	28½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	33½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	36½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	500 So Yo pf.	97½	97½	97½
100 Am. Ch. 49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	500 So Yo pf.			

SHARP PRICE DECLINES IN LIVE STOCK

Chicago Market Suffers Biggest Break in Months—Hogs Notably Weak

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO, Sept. 21.—Sharp price declines in all classes of live stock featured the week's trade at the Union Stockyards here.

In cattle and hogs the price break

was the most severe in recent months, while lambs reacted only after falling all the way since the season opened, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

There was an increase of 55,000 head of cattle at the 11 principal markets in comparison with a week ago, but the increase was mainly in the fed steers and yearlings, although the run of rangers was the heaviest of the season, 16,000 head arriving locally.

A few loads of finished cattle sold steady, one load ending the season's stay at \$18.00, but price declines everywhere in the steers and yearlings came in for the price break which amounted to 50¢-\$1.00 for the bulk of the supply. It was largely a \$14@17.50 market for native fed steers and yearlings, and the bulk of the westerners sold from \$12@14.25 on slaughter accounts.

Scalable suitable for the finish were in more liberal supply than recently and showed 50¢ price loss. Numerous strings of ranges sold on country account from \$13.75@14.25 and fancy westerners topped at \$15.25.

Grass fed hogs bulked from \$10@12, and grass fed hogs predominated within the range of \$5.50@11.50. Veal bulked from \$17@18, a few making \$18.50 at the close.

Shipping demand for hogs was unusually narrow and local buyers took advantage of the absence of outside orders to force prices lower. The price break was the most severe in recent months, heavy hogs falling 50¢ to 75¢ lower in the steer and yearling classes and weights 75¢@25¢ lower than a week ago.

Today's market the bulk of good and choice 170 to 320-pound weights sold from \$12.25@12.75, a few loads of strictly choice 190 to 215-pound weights topping at \$12.90.

Packing sows sold from \$11@11.80. Lightweights were in liberal supply and shippers within the price range of \$11@12.

After the 25 to 50-cent price break Monday, an upward reaction was noted in fat lamb prices at 15 to 35 cents lower for the week, sheep were 25 cents lower and lambs 25 to 35 cents lower. An increased percentage of the week's supply of Western lambs was in feeder flesh.

Ram lamb bulked from \$13.75 to \$14, while native sold mostly with the spread of \$12.25@12.75 and feeding lambs \$13.50 to 14.25, fancy lightweight feeding lambs topped for the week at \$14.75.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES STOCKS Bid Asked

Am Brit & Co 15¢ pf... 89 90

Am Brit & Co 1 pf... 90 91

Am Brit & Co 2 pf... 24 25

Am European Sec... 55 56

Am Founders Tr... 116 120

Am Founders Tr 7 pf... 44 45

Am Founders Tr 8 pf... 52 53

Am Fidrs Corp... 58 59

Am Invest Corp... 50 51

Am Invest Sec... 19 20

Beacon Participation Co... 19 20

Canada Trust Co... 18% 19%

Carrie Share Trust... 51% 52%

Chain Stores Invest Corp... 75 75

Chain Stores Invest Corp pf... 150

Chase Corp... 23% 23%

Diversified Tr Shares... 21% 22%

Diversified Tr Shares ser B... 18% 19%

Fif. Andrews Invest... 20 21

Fif. Investors Corp... 23 24

Federated Capital Corp... 25

Federated Capital Corp n... 91

First Fed for Ind... 18% 19%

Finn. Ind. Co... 23%

Fixed Trust Shares... 19%

Guardian Investment (Conn) 18% 19%

Guardian Invest pf... 26 28

Guardian Investors \$3 units... 48 52

Guardian Invest 6% units... 98 102

Gen Stockyards Corp 6 pf... 100

Gen. Corp... 42

Gen. Corp... 25% 25%

Gen. Pub Ser Corp... 100% 102%

Gen. Pub Ser Corp 6 pf... 100

Gen. Pub Ser Corp 7 pf... 120% 125%

Gen. Investors Corp... 75 78

Gen. Investors Corp 7 pf... 125% 128%

Gen. Investors Corp 7 pf... 100

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate is one cent a line. Minimum copy, one line, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement of three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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BOSTON, 218 Huntington Ave., Suite 2-Pleasant side room; near church. Telephone Copley 2-1000.

BROOKLYN, Flatbush, 212 E. 15th.—Would like young man to share large, comfortable apartment, third floor of detached house; beautiful neighborhood; 10th floor. Christian Scientist preferred. Phone Buckminster 1419.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y., 333 54th St.—Nice quiet room; all conveniences. Phone Sunbeam 7856.

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N. Y. C., 605 W. 112th—Beautiful southern room; all conveniences; reasonable. Tel. Central 4268. Apt. 64, DREW.

NEW YORK CITY, 535 West 112th St. (Ap. 81)—Refined, attractive home; business women; single, suite; breakfast privilege.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 West 55th, Apt. 4-D—Delighted to room for apartment for business; good room. Phone Circle 6201.

N. Y. C., 530 W. 111th, Apt. 46—Light, front, double or single; kitchen privilege; near church. Columbus 2526.

NEW YORK CITY, 535 West Central Park West, 10th floor—Large, double, sitting room; kitchen; park view. Tel. Trafalgar 9089.

NEW YORK CITY, 535 West 112th St. (Ap. 81)—Refined, attractive home; business women; single, suite; breakfast privilege.

NEW YORK CITY, 105 West 55th, Apt. 4-D—Delighted to room for apartment for business; good room. Phone Circle 6201.

N. Y. C., 530 W. 111th, Apt. 46—Light, front, double or single; kitchen privilege; near church. Columbus 2526.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Industry's Paramount Issue

W^HATEVER may be advanced in the form of theories or formulas designed to assure continuing or continued prosperity to industry in general and to wage earners in particular, the query which always presents itself is as to the wisdom of experimenting with new or with discredited methods while those which have been proved sound and workable are still available. The employer and employee in the United States today look about and discover that, in the main, their condition economically is fairly satisfactory. Measured by the standards applied a decade ago, or a quarter of a century ago, they regard themselves as actually prosperous.

It is true, of course, that both are obliged to meet and deal with perplexing and sometimes unsolvable problems. High cost levels do not always bring high percentages of profit to the employing producer any more than the present advanced wage scale insures the employee against the burden of increased costs in supporting himself and family. But both will admit, it is assumed, that their condition is better under the present economic system than under one based upon lower commodity and wage costs. Neither cares much about unproved theories proposed by those who urge them as an inducement to the voters of the country to effect a change in the National Administration in Washington.

In a recent address delivered in New Jersey, Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for the Presidency, presented and convincingly defended the economic methods provided by the laws now in effect. He pledges himself, if he is elected, to see to it that no radical departure from the policies now pursued is made. The record to which he points is an open book that can hardly be misunderstood or misconstrued.

Yet the millions of American citizens and voters who would be quick to disclaim any desire to deny or deprecate the benefits which they are daily realizing as a result of present economic conditions are being urged by the seekers of official power and the advocates of a change in the national régime to exchange economic prosperity for what these choose to call "personal liberty," which, in other words, means simply liberty to buy alcoholic drinks.

The thoughtful voters of the United States, men and women, do not need to be told that the prosperity which has come to them and to their friends and neighbors everywhere has resulted, in no small measure, from the virtual elimination of the drink bill as an item in the individual and collective budget. They realize this, and it is fair to presume that anyone who attempts to convince them that their prosperity and happiness will be increased by the return of the saloon or its thinly disguised substitute will speak to audiences none too responsive. The candidate who carries the defeatist message of nullification to the people of the country must needs be persuasive, else his argument, no matter how eloquent, will fail to convince any but those predisposed to listen approvingly.

National Humiliation Days

GENUINE friends of China are disappointed at the state of consciousness disclosed by the Nationalist Government in setting aside twenty-five days each year to be observed as "National Humiliation Days." Each of these days is the anniversary of an event which brought humiliation to China, usually at the hands of foreign nations. They are intended to stand as perpetual reminders of alleged wrongs not forgotten, but nourished in the memory and constantly brooded over. They cannot, it would seem, but provide stimulus for hatred of the foreigner.

Most nations choose to celebrate anniversaries not of defeat, but of victory, as holidays. Humiliations and failures are best forgotten. To cherish the recollection of them is to deprive one's self of the capacity for progress. China has not been, in her long history, without many days of glory, both military and otherwise. Why could not the Nationalist régime turn to these happier dates for commemoration? The Nationalist Party has in recent years often tasted the fruits of victory and accomplishment. And in the old days before the distasteful Manchu domination, there were many bright events worthy of being thus recorded.

The Nationalists consider themselves progressive, modern, up-to-date. Their new program of holidays is an anachronism. It smacks of the Middle Ages, of sackcloth and ashes. Self-pity is not impressive, and there is too much of self-pity in the spectacle of a nation mourning for the wrongs it has suffered, when it might well be rejoicing in its rich new heritage. The pathos will be wasted upon Occidental observers.

A world in which internationalism is finding ever more and more support will not approve the attitude of China. Each of the new holidays is, in a sense, a "hymn of hate." The futility of such procedure has been often demonstrated. It harms the nation which practices it far more than the ones against which it is directed.

The Chinese should be as eager to forget the days which they have singled out for commemoration as are other nations. On many of

those occasions, the conduct of Chinese was at least as reprehensible as that of foreigners. On all of them, an inharmonious condition prevailed which deserves not to be revivified, but relegated to oblivion.

An Afghan Reformation

T^HE Ameer of Afghanistan has proved that he is an observant traveler. His recent triumphal journey through the capitals of Europe has turned out to be no mere pleasure junket. He went, ostensibly, as King. Actually, however, he appears to have acted as a student. Since his return the ancient customs of his kingdom in inner Asia—"the land of sand and stones and sanguinary feuds"—are being revolutionized in wholesale fashion.

First came his proclamation against polygamy. Moslem polygamous practices are not likely to be overthrown in short order, and the Ameer recognized that fact. He consequently ordered that all Afghans in government employ set an example for the Nation. After a certain date the country's officials will be obliged to choose between polygamy and their jobs. To this proclamation the Ameer added a vigorous and stirring appeal to the whole Nation, not only for monogamy but also against the dangers of alcoholic drinks.

Afghan apparel, similarly, has been affected by the Ameer's reforming zeal. Court costumes, henceforth, are to be modeled after those of the West; nomad styles are to be supplanted by Bond Street importations. Chairs and other equally drastic innovations have also been similarly introduced.

Beyond even these changes, the Ameer has dared to attempt the modernization of Muhammadanism, a faith to which his subjects are fanatical adherents. His queen traveled, unveiled, through Europe. And now the veil is beginning to disappear in court circles in Kabul. Decrees have been issued calling for the elimination of the partitions that, in the homes of the Moslem world, have separated the women from their families.

Such measures have not gone unopposed. Moslem leaders have made protest. Recent reports indicate that a Moslem "saint" has been imprisoned because of his attempts to thwart the Ameer's reforms.

But these, doubtless, are sporadic outbursts. The Ameer's authority is too well established to permit serious opposition. Afghanistan, apparently, has turned toward the modern world. Men who know the turbulent kingdom of the Afghans will regard these moves with some cynicism. Travel still has the same hazards in the vast region beyond Khyber Pass. But a reformation, none the less, seems to have begun.

How Colombia May Modify Oil Law

T^HAT the Mexican oil controversy, with the subsequent adjustment between the Government of Mexico and United States producers, may have had a certain beneficial effect as regards South America, would seem apparent from information coming from Bogotá, capital of Colombia.

In preparing to submit to the Colombian Senate a proposed new oil law, Dr. J. A. Montalvo, member of the Cabinet, takes occasion to call the measure one based on "the open door nationalization policy." Evidently, by this term is meant that both foreign investments in oil properties and Colombian national rights will be equally respected.

Of course, it remains to be seen how far the proposed petroleum regulations in practice will be an improvement on the emergency law that has been challenged in the Supreme Court of Colombia. But certain facts are promising. For instance, the subsoil rights of owners of private lands, acquired before 1873, will be respected, and no permits will be required for the surface exploration of private lands. All national lands, on the other hand, are to be exploited by semi-official companies, who are required to sell to the Government on demand two-thirds of all production at the market price.

It is probably true that since Colombia is likely to negotiate a large foreign loan, to be applied to the \$30,000,000 public works item in the budget for 1929, it desires to present a clean slate in so far as it concerns the oil situation. But even so, as the United States and other foreign oil companies extend their operations in South America, a definite and incontrovertible understanding must be for the benefit of all parties concerned. The Mexican precedent should prove a guide to Colombia, as well as to such other Latin-American countries where petroleum promises to add great wealth to national resources.

Inflation or Recovery?

T^HREE factors in the business outlook which seem to give the impression of a tendency toward inflation may profitably be subjected to further analysis. First, the activity in the money market in the face of high interest rates seems to indicate an insistent demand for banking accommodation, which is the situation usual with an increasing volume of trade. While it is true that carloadings do indicate an increase over last year, this fact apparently has not been sufficient to warrant the extremely high rates now in effect. Interest rates as an indicator of the basic conditions, therefore, must be discounted to a degree by reason of the fact that stock speculation has been so extensive and that brokers' loans have run so large that an unusual amount of current money is being utilized in that direction. Naturally this detracts somewhat from the supply available for commercial uses and has a tendency to harden the rates.

The second factor which seems to indicate a tendency toward inflation is the advancing level of commodity prices. According to the current index numbers commodity prices have increased appreciably since the first of the current year. Such an increase in prices would normally result from an increase in demand and a greater activity in production. In the present instance, however, it may be possible that the increasing commodity prices result from an adjustment to figures nearer cost of production

rather than from any inflation. About a year ago, it may be remembered, industry was confronted with a superabundance of output. Stocks were accumulating and there was a tendency to dump the surplus on the market. The inclination was to cut prices without regard to the cost of production. The increase in the index numbers at this time, to which attention is being called, is more likely to have resulted from a better production control or a more exact timing of output to current demand.

If these facts are any proof of a tendency toward inflation, then it may be truthfully said that the condition is not peculiar to the United States. In England and other centers of commerce somewhat the same thing is happening. There has been an effort made to prevent the situation getting beyond bounds, since naturally the Federal Reserve Board, through its control over rediscount rates and the open market operations of the Federal Reserve Banks, would not desire at this time to have even a semblance of inflation develop. What the Federal Reserve Board can accomplish in the United States to this end can be attempted in Europe by the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Reichsbank, and the other leading central institutions.

There is no reason to hope, however, inasmuch as the present interest rates or commodity prices may not yet afford proof of a tendency toward inflation, that industry may expect any more liberal attitude on the part of those controlling credit. The smaller countries of the world find themselves dependent upon the stronger financial powers for clearing their credits. If these centers are inclined to permit an inflationary condition to develop, the smaller countries are victims thereof. This affords an added reason why there is a credit problem that should be carefully weighed, and why all factors should be considered before any step is taken which might unjustly injure any of the numerous persons dependent thereon.

Testing the New Education

T^HERE is nothing new, at least to people of the United States, in a recent statement of the headmaster of Harrow to the effect that education "is no longer the region of the three R's, but is now the territory of the hand, the eye and the voice"—or in other words, that the modern pupil is taught to observe things, to fashion things, to speak and to sing. Pedagogues of the New World have long been pioneering in the more practical fields of education. But the admission by the head of one of Great Britain's leading schools, always regarded as strongholds of conservatism, that the change has actually come about, leaves little doubt that education now is something entirely different from what it was, and that those who will have passed through its courses, in so far as they are provided with a different outlook, must likewise be different from their predecessors.

The question is not, therefore, whether a practical and highly rationalized form of education is the best education for today—it has been almost universally accepted as such—but what may be the most nearly perfect form that education of such a nature should take. In various ways the new rationalized education has been in fairly general practice for almost a generation. What have been its successes, what its defects, so far? It may be said that years must elapse before a proper judgment can be formed on so far-reaching a question. But on the other hand the present moment, with the old idealized system, based largely on the classics, still vivid in memory, affords an opportunity for comparison that will not exist in a few years, when the new system has settled into the normal habits of the people.

The educator must begin to look out beyond the classroom to the busy world without and ask himself how this young generation—almost the first measurable fruits of his experiments—promises to acquit itself. How does it adapt itself to the trades and professions? How does it contribute to the higher cultural values of the time? To the first question it may be replied without hesitation that modern youth shows a brightness, an alertness, an adaptability and an initiative unheard of a generation ago. Its capacity for carrying on the machinery of modern existence is beyond doubt.

But if the old idealized system tended to lose touch with the practical world of affairs, the new rationalized system may tend to lose touch with certain higher and more imaginative forms of thought without which the most active life loses luster and meaning. This higher type of teaching is not contained in facts and figures, nor in the expertise of hand and eye; it is transmitted by the good teacher to the receptive pupil in a thousand ways; it stimulates the ideals of youth—for youth is essentially an idealistic age; it carries the thoughts above the mechanical and trading world, and comprises all that great and intangible body of ideals and aspirations that one generation is bound to hand down to its successor.

Whether the teaching methods of today carry out this function it is not easy to determine. The signs cannot be read on the surface. The time has come for searching tests.

Editorial Notes

The President's oath of office: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." Voters will expect especial emphasis to be laid on the last verb on March 4, 1929.

"The society's building, Tammany Hall, is leased to, and gives its name to, a nominally distinct political club usually controlling the local Democratic Party."—Webster. Let's keep it local.

A United States naval observer reports that Greenland's icy mountains are becoming more like India's coral strand. The water off its coast he finds five degrees warmer than last year.

The fact that Commander Byrd is taking along a Boy Scout assures at least one good deed each day.

Where Auld Acquaintance Meet and Greet

I^T WAS a dimly lit, mellowed old room, down several steps from the highway. Here and there were benches in handy wall spaces, and chairs were placed conveniently about the long table in the center. People wandered about leisurely, stopping before this group of books and that, conning the titles and turning the pages affectionately. Ever and anon one would sink into a near-by seat and settle into the general atmosphere of absorption which pervaded the room.

Two little green volumes caught my eye. I read the familiar name, "In the Canadas," upon the worn and shabby backs, and took them out and turned the pages absently. They were worn, not with abuse, but with joyous usage, in the service of their friends. I was once more in the midst of the thrilling existence of a pioneer in those deep woods. How we had reveled in it as children!

Turning reluctantly from their scenes, I caught the beaming smile of another old friend, "Swiss Family Robinson," well-used but intact, its pages like those of the other little volumes dotted here and there with signs of enthusiastic approval from some other mutual admirer. And near by "Arabian Nights" inveigled me with a canny twinkle from its old, gilt-lettered back. I turned its familiar pages, and as I lingered over the titles the verdict of my childhood rose to thought: he would have been a stupid old prince indeed if he could have gone to sleep under those tales. How, as children, we had acted them out, lived in them day and night—and sometimes to the discomfiture of family reputation.

And then, from this little space and that, they began popping out at me, those old friends of the bookshelves. There were Jim Hawkins and Captain Silver off for Treasure Island; and David Balfour in all his adventures; "The Toilers of the Sea," and "Westward Ho," calling—calling as it once did to join "Drake and the rest of the forty singing seamen" in their search for a new world. And then, in a dear, dingy old coat, was "David Copperfield," with quaint little pictures of old Peppotty, little Emily, Agnes, the simpering Uriah, and Samuel Crutcher, and say:

How lovely is each dear charmer

In his own dear whimsical way.

Those booklovers whose comments we read on the margins of our old book friends—how we should love to know them! Who jotted down these notes, who drew this sketch, who underlined that favorite passage? They must be very glad, these friends, to have their loved companions find their way into this cozy room where only auld acquaintance come to commune and linger with them, to handle and, perchance, take them away again—although the host of this haunt of books seems almost grieved to have us do so.

A secondhand bookshop, someone said; to me it means just this—a home-place for old friends and new who have wandered far, perhaps, since first they started out with their fresh new coats. Somehow the new coat fails to appeal to me in the same way as does one that shows it has seen much service. One never shrinks from picking up such a book just because somebody else owned it before, for, when you stop to think of it, it must have been one near of kin to a friend, for he loved the book you loved, yes, and you often find, as you meander along through the pages, that he agreed or disagreed with the same passages as you. So you have only found an unknown friend pleasurable to wonder about, a friend whose agreement in thought but forges a link in that chain of friends, book-friends and folk-friends, binding you to the past, enhancing the pleasure of the present, and promising you joyous hours in the future in their company.

And what volumes I could write about the keeper of this hostelry of books—mine host, as compellingly interesting and unusual as the guests whom he has gathered there. How often I have wandered in there from the street to have him peer mysteriously here and there on this crowded shelf or that for some rare find which he wished to share with me. Blowing the dust from back and top, he would open it before me in a triumphant manner, and, without saying a word would turn, almost tenderly, the worn pages and point to some quaint illustration or passage. At one time, I recall with a thrill, it was a copy of "Pickwick Papers," with the inimitable caricature by Boz, himself; and with him I revelled in its spell.

I am sure now, could I once more step into that vanished haunt of other days, I would find him as of yore still blowing the dust from back and top of this treasure and that, which he so loved to share with those who were with him in his love of the old and rare. E. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Inscription on the Rosetta Stone

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The interesting photograph of the Rosetta Stone preserved in the British Museum, which appeared on the Young Folks' Page in the Monitor of September 12, has below it a descriptive note stating that the stone bears an inscription in Egyptian hieroglyphics and two other languages, one of them Greek, and that by means of these friends of the bookshelf. How little difference, after all, there is between the meeting with these and just ordinary folk: a chance acquaintance introduces us, we hear them discussed at a dinner table, in the drawing-room, or street car, or through the column of our favorite newspaper—and we seek a meeting. We meet here—in what the world

sell intoxicating liquor while the Eighteenth Amendment is on the books. Congress has no power to say that intoxicating liquor can be sold as nonintoxicating beverages.

Furthermore, any belief that the voters will be induced to change the amendment in this generation, therefore in any generation, is, I believe, stupid.

"It is my belief that the chief opponents of prohibition know very well that the law cannot be changed. The truth about prohibition is that the roots of prohibition sink deeper every day.

"The women of this country have had a real touch of freedom since prohibition. Great sums may be spent on bootleg liquor, but, take it by and large, the working man's pay check doesn't reach the bartenders and bootleggers. Only a small proportion, I believe, invest in their own drinking equipment.

"A little more honest everywhere, it seems to me, is that needed to neutralize the direct effect for all law charges up to prohibition. Here and there prohibition has stirred up considerable dishonesty and violence; prohibition didn't create the dishonesty.

"Prominent citizens and legislators who advocate prohibition and yet drink to excess in private are held up as examples of a rank hypocrisy fostered by the Eighteenth Amendment. When the public is regaled with stories of this double standard, the implication advanced is that dry legislation should be repealed, that the drinking hypocrites who vote dry have imposed intolerable legislation on the American people. I wonder why it is that so many of our people fail to recognize that many a hard drinker recognizes the weakness of his personal conduct, even when he hasn't the courage to change it."

Chicago, Ill. RICHARD C. BURRITT.

Lifeboat Service in the British Isles

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the article published in the Monitor on August 4 under the caption "New Mechanical Device Used to Launch Lifeboats," there is a misstatement in the sentence, "The British Government has already equipped ten or eleven of its life-saving stations with the new device."

It is the Royal National Lifeboat Institution which alone is responsible for the lifeboat service in the British Isles; it receives no subsidy whatever from the Government, being supported entirely by voluntary contributions.